THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 48 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Allies in Flank Landing Near Rome; Hitler Retreat in North Perils Finns; $2,275,600,000 Tax Bill Moves Ahead

House clears decks for early action on soldier vote — Support of UNRRA gains.

Hitler believed faced by choice of abandoning northern ally or losing grip on Balkans.

Anglo-U. S. force takes Nettuno behind German front — British bomb Magdeburg.

Lowell Answers Charges; Japan 'Prefers Long War'; Mexico Scans Butler Data

The World's Day—January 22, 1944

Bay State: Lowell Holds Washington at Fault

Washington authorities today were held at fault in not seeing fit to use Lowell's available manufacturing facilities by Mayor Woodbury F. Howard, in retort to Paul V. McNutt's charges of "selfishness" on the part of an unnamed New England city, readily identified as Lowell. [Page 2.]

Rear Admiral George D. Murray, task force commander abroad the Hornet when it sunk at Midway, disclosed today his appointment to the new post of Chief of Naval Air Training. A former Bostonian he is here to address the Clover Club tonight.

New England's second largest labor election will be held at the new Hingham shipyard within three weeks. More than 20,000 will be eligible to vote to determine the yard's collective bargaining agent. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire State officials credited the farm work done by Granite State boys and girls with saving the 1943 crop and at the same time called upon New Hampshire youth for the major share of farm aid this year. [Page 5.]

Japan: Tojo Tells Diet a Long War Is Preferred

Japan prefers a long war, Premier Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet in his annual speech on general policy. He called for expansion of the national labor service and higher taxes. He claimed that "unrest" in the United States and "increasing exhaustion" in Great Britain had given both countries "a craving for a short war."

1944 Japanese budget, exclusive of military expenditures, calls for a record outlay of 15,415,000,000 yen (about $3,545,000,000 at prewar exchange), the Tokyo Radio said. Among "new expenditure items" was 604,000,000 yen for bolstering diplomatic measures aiming at "the consummation of the present war."

Washington: Mexican Urges Butler-Charge Probe

With Secretary of State Cordell Hull reaffirming his defense of government spending in Latin America, against attack by Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, it was announced that Mexico's Senate had received a demand from Senator Heliodoro Charis Castro for an investigation of the Butler charge.

War Bond sales to individuals have reached $700,000,000 in the $5,500,000,000 drive, the Treasury announced. After Feb. 1, Treasury reports will include institutional purchases toward the over-all goal of $14,000,000,000.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced the appointment of James F. Kelley of West Hartford, Conn., as Chief of OPA's meat rationing branch. He succeeds John J. Madigan of Denver, who becomes assistant director of the agency's food price division.

National: Taking Over of Trade Routes Urged

The nation's postwar merchant marine, to remain strong for war and peace, should take over trade routes formerly operated by Germany and Japan, declared Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, in a speech at Portland, Ore.

The C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee's 14 regional directors covering the nation will convene Jan. 24-25 in Chicago, to mobilize 14,000,000 unionists and representatives from small-business, farm, liberal, and progressive groups for political action this year, it was announced at New York headquarters.

The Nominating Committee of Rotary International in Chicago chose Richard H. Wells of Pocatello, Idaho, a business executive, as its nominee for the 1944-45 presidency. He will automatically assume office on July 1 if no other nomination is received by April 1.

Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., of Loudonville, N. Y., was appointed Director of WPB's New York region by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson. Mr. Greenleaf, assistant secretary and director of the Behr-Manning Corporation of Troy, N. Y., and director of the Norton Company of Worcester, had been acting director since November.

In Europe: Hitler Completes Defense Command

Hitler has completed his anti-invasion command with the appointment of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as Inspector General for the defense of Europe, a London newspaper reported.

Russia observed the twentieth anniversary of the passing of Nikolai Lenin, founder of the Soviet State. The Russian press was chiefly devoted to editorials and photographs of Lenin and Premier Marshal Stalin.

Iceland has initiated diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Pjetur Benediktsson, former Minister to Britain, will be the first Icelandic Minister to Moscow.

Americas: Uruguay Cool to Bolivian Regime

The Uruguayan Government has decided not to establish diplomatic relations with the month-old revolutionary Bolivian regime "while present circumstances persist," it was announced in Montevideo.

Shoelace Seems a Simple Thing —Now Read Army Description

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—What's a shoelace?

Let Lieut. S. N. Ohlbaum of the Coast Artillery Corps tell you:

"It consists of a manually operated length of string joined together by stitching so as to form a superficially broad-surfaced-appearing ribbon of rugged texture."

That is what he calls it, in a parody on military instruction handbooks, called "'GI' Description of a Shoelace," in the Infantry Journal.

"The ribbon assembly," he continues, "consists of two parts:

"A. The stitched, reinforced ribbon, or main-entwine-retaining ribbon-reinforcing lace assembly.

"B. The metal end or self-propelling compressed assistor lug cam fastening-release adaptor."

He gives instructions for use, with this introduction: "The following steps will be observed during assembly of the shoelace, improved, US, M2, into the shoe, dismounted, russet, leather, US, M3:"

A sample instruction: "With a simultaneous movement of each hand while each elbow is bent, briskly move each arm away from the body in opposite directions until both elbows are straight and in such a manner that 6.734 inches of each end of the surface of the main-entwine-retaining ribbon-reinforcing lace assembly have penetrated and been moved through the reinforced locking circular eyelet assembly of the shoe."

Then it gets involved.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, January 22, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	8
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	14
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Education Page	9
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	10
We Need Not Struggle (With Swedish Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Restaurant (grouped)	14
School (grouped)	9
Weekly Magazine Section	
Postwar Bargain Basement?	2
How to Win a People's War	3
Go Ahead, Washington!	4
Europe Will Sing Again!	5
Women Pioneers of Basic English	7
The Bees Are Booming, Too	8-9
Community Shoe Farm	10
Book Reviews, Features	11-15

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collection

Cambridge—Jan. 23.

Jobless Fund In Bay State $170,754,525

Adequate assistance for conversion period seen by head of Division of Employment Security.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With $170,754,525 now in its trust fund, the Massachusetts unemployment compensation system should easily be able to swing its payments to the jobless during the period of reconversion to peace production, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Employment Security, reported here today.

"We feel our trust fund will be sufficient to handle a heavy drain of unemployment claims for about two years after the war," Mr. Marshall said. "If these claims prove to be heavier than anticipated, the two-year period should give ample time to make further provision."

The total of all the state funds in the 48 states and the District of Columbia aggregated $4,007,524,000 on June 30, 1943, according to the annual report of the Social Security Board last week. New York had the most of any state in its fund, which then contained $501,004,000. Pennsylvania had $393,832,000 and California had $363,927,000.

So few workers in Massachusetts were out of jobs last year that the interest on the unemployment fund exceeded the expenditures, M. Marshal pointed out. Nothing like this has ever happened here before.

The interest on the fund reached $3,100,146, while benefits paid to the unemployed amounted to only $2,370,196.

Taxes on employers for unemployment insurance during 1943 brought in $33,216,199. Payments to the unemployed accounted for only about 7 per cent of the receipts. After the claims of the jobless were met, $33,946,149, including the interest, was left to go into the trust fund.

Last year's expenditures proved by far the record low. Annual payments out of the fund since it began fully operating show:

1939	$19,650,508
1940	31,150,412
1941	17,482,217
1942	11,581,102
1943	2,370,196

The fund of $170,754,525 is not in cash. It is in government bonds

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The nation's $2,275,600,000 tax bill, yielding less than one fourth the amount requested by President Roosevelt, was sped today to conference committee to iron out differences between House and Senate versions, following Senate approval of the measure by voice vote late yesterday.

Refusal of Congress to vote a "realistic" tax law has in effect released the President from pressing for a national service act. In his state-of-the-union message, Mr. Roosevelt said he would not seek a national service draft unless four other home-front-tightening measures were adopted, the first of which was higher taxes.

Meanwhile the House cleared its decks for decisive action early next week on the soldiers' vote bill and the resolution authorizing United States contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the tune of $1,350,000,000.

The House was expected to approve by substantial majority American participation in UNRRA, but House advocates of a uniform federal ballot for servicemen were beaten back yesterday in a move to force their fellow members to stand and be counted on this critical issue.

Federal or State Ballots?

The House Rules Committee in a heated session rejected a demand by Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, Election Committee Chairman, for a House roll call on the uniform Federal ballot proposal.

While the Senate shows signs of wishing to reverse its recent vote against a uniform Federal ballot for servicemen, prospects that the House would recede from its move to throw the soldiers' vote into the laps of the 48 separate states were not as bright. New efforts to obtain a recorded

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The course of war this week was marked by a steady projection of movements already well developed, the most important of which were the extension of strong Russian offensive activity to the long-stable Leningrad sector of the great line, and the new thrust toward Rome.

In Italy, a striking amphibious thrust around the west anchor of the German winter line, has shown how well the Allies have utilized two months of waiting time. While preparing for this newest of their "leapfrog" attacks, they have been containing a maximum of German troops at a minimum of cost. This is not a step but a vault along the road to Rome.

Berlin was hit another hard blow at relatively low cost—35 British planes having been lost during the night of the attack in that operation and other activities of the night combined. There were reportedly over 700 bombers in the attack and the weight of bombs equalled, if not exceeded, the heaviest of any preceding attack on the German Capital.

Hints From Pacific

From the Far Pacific came hints that events are building up toward the next advance which might be to the Marshalls or westward along the coast of New Guinea on the southern road to the Philippines. But action was limited to the consolidation of positions already held. The most significant development against Japan was the sinking of a Japanese cruiser in the Malacca Straits by a British submarine. That, and the opening of a third Burma campaign—a British drive into Central Burma companioning the British coastal move toward Akyab and the American northern advance from Ledo toward the Burma Road—hinted at the long-expected shift of British power back into the Far East.

It has been almost entirely an American war out there since Pearl Harbor; the British of necessity, and by agreement, playing a passive and defensive role in India until the day would come when waning German power in Europe would permit them to return to the scene of many old scores to settle with the Japanese. The return was presumably only in its first elementary stage. But it was important as a first delivery on the promise made repeatedly by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Britain has every intention of joining to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

German Defenses Flanked

Long black arrow shows how a large force of American Rangers and British Commandos has landed far behind the German fortified lines in Italy to establish a beachhead where a new army may be put ashore. If this operation is carried to a successful conclusion, the Germans may be compelled to pull out of their defensive positions without protracted resistance. Other arrows show where Allied armies are attacking the Nazi Gustav Line.

Leapfrog Plan in Italy: Airfield Network Is Key

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Jan. 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the Allied Mediterranean Air Force announced this afternoon that an Allied air campaign had knocked out all "airfields in the Rome area except one."

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 22—This mornings's landings of American and British troops from the sea far behind the German fortified lines in order to decide the dragging Italian campaign before another battle front si opened in Western Europe has been made possible by the development of air bases behind the slowly advancing Allied line across Italy.

From these it has become feasible first of all to isolate Rome from rail communication with supply and reinforcement centers in Northern Italy by strategic Air Force bombers, then to provide strong enough support with fighters and fighter bombers and other tactical aircraft to justify the daring coup by water in order to try to turn the Germans' western flank.

Several Defense Lines

The move threatens not only Rome itself but also German formations south of the city.

These are now menaced from the rear as Allied frontal pressure upon them increases following successful British crossings of the Garigliano River this week.

Simultaneously with fresh landings the Fifth and Eighth Armies are thrusting against the Germans' elaborately prepared coast-to-coast defense zone.

At the rate of Allied progress since the capture of Naples on Oct. 1 it looked as if this could hold up the advance on Rome for months.

The so-called "Gustav" line, covering a key point on the Rome highway to Cassino, is only part of it. Some six miles in the rear there has been completed a similar system of defense in depth known as the "Adolf Hitler" line, of which prisoners have spoken proudly. And the Nazis had prepared positions to fall back upon behind that.

The sudden blow from the west compels them to reorientate the whole conception of the strategic requirements for the defense of Rome.

Coming days will prove if this assessment is correct.

Adequate Air Cover

The Allies couldn't strike directly above Naples when they invaded Italy because their nearest fighter bases in Sicily were too far away to allow the provision of adequate air cover for such operation.

It was as much as they could do to furnish this over the Salerno beaches at the extreme limit of available fighter range and they couldn't even land as far north as Naples.

But now they have installed large and flexible air formations on the Italian mainland itself and their potential reach with amphibian forces is correspondingly increased.

They can now do in a big way what they did in a small way when the Eighth Army was chasing the Germans out of Southern Italy—namely, make "leapfrog leaps" along the coast to strike behind the German front line.

Helped by Naval Units

In this way they can hope to offset the disadvantages of the terrain which have been enormous ever since the Germans were able to exploit the mountain country of Italy in the same way as they had previously done in Tunisia and Sicily.

The first such leap carries the fighting into an area where the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Compulsory Military Training Backed by American Leaders

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Congress, the Administration, and the military services are maturing plans today for a system of compulsory military training for every able-bodied American boy in the postwar years.

Responsible leaders, hoping that the United States will not again lapse into the unpreparedness which followed World War I, are planning to launch this program while the present war is still being fought, so that the training program will be under way before the Army and Navy camps, technical skills, and weapons amassed at such great sacrifice are demobilized.

President Roosevelt has yet to put his stamp of approval on any specific plan, but he is known to favor compulsory military training for the United States. Knowing the historic American dislike of compulsory militarism, however, he would give the program a more palatable name, which would emphasize it as a vital "contribution to democracy."

Under plans now developing, every able-bodied American boy would be subject to a year of military service at high school graduation age; under one plan he could elect whether to take this year at age 18 or within the next three years following. The year would be his contribution to the safety of the nation, taken at the interval between high school and college.

Specialist Schools

During this year the trainee would undergo the same basic training now given to Selective Service inductees; then he would be sent to specialist schools for instruction in artillery, aviation, infantry or other service branches. Men's aptitudes and preferences would play a larger part in determining where they would serve than is the case in the present training rush. Within reason trainees could elect whether they wished to serve in the Army, Navy, or Marines.

Having finished the year's training the physically toughened, mentally-alerted young man would be enrolled as a reservist for from four to eight years.

Come peace, the Army and Navy are expected to be scaled down from their wartime strength of 11,000,000 men and women to somewhere near 2,500,000 men. This force would be of sufficient size to provide a highly-trained small army, capable of quick expansion if necessary, together with a Navy and Air Force of sufficient strength to patrol America's offensive-defensive bases around the world and contribute to any world-wide policing that the United Nations may undertake.

As envisaged by the military service planners, the million able-bodied American boys who reach

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Democratic Chiefs Expect President to Run, Move to Patch Splits in Party Structure

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Democratic National Committee meeting here today to select Chicago in early July as the locale and time of its nominating convention, is confronted with more uncertainties and more divisions within its ranks than at any time in all its 12 years of political prosperity.

The Democratic Party's present budget of worries looks about as follows:

1. It wants, and expects, and feels almost certain that President Roosevelt will stand for a fourth term, but it knows the decision is going to be kept suspended to the last moment, and there will be constant doubt that conceivably Mr. Roosevelt may decide to let history mark finis to his presidential career rather than run the risk that the electorate might do so.

2. It wants to be relieved of Henry A. Wallace as the 1944 Vice-Presidential candidate—and the prospect seems to be pretty good—but it knows the Democratic Convention probably will have little to say about his successor, that if the President accepts renomination he will pick his own running mate.

3. It faces deep divisions and possible defections in the South, as the conference of Southern Governors here this week vividly indicated. Manifestly southern voters are receding from the New Deal though there is no evidence they are seceding from the Democratic Party. But there is mounting criticism of the Administration, talk of revolt, and such disaffections as to make the coming campaign more than usually difficult at a time when the tide is running against the Administration.

4. It faces the prospects of undoubted defeat if President Roosevelt does decide to step down and this fact is one of the most powerful factors in unifying the party behind a fourth term. There is considerable genuine resistance to a fourth term within the Democratic Party but the desire to win with Mr. Roosevelt is patently greater than the desire to risk losing with any candidate other than Mr. Roosevelt.

5. It is experiencing a good deal of feuding between some northern political leaders and the Administration, primarily on the ground that Federal Democratic bureaucrats are ignoring patronage recommendations and "rights" of the organization stalwarts. This group, led by National Committeeman James Quigley of Nebraska, was particularly articulate this week, and reflects the organization complications which helped Postmaster General Frank Walker decide that he wanted to retire and get away from it all.

Mr. Walker has, in fact, succeeded in retiring from the chair-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Frank Walker R. F. Hannegan

Rumor Factory in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 22 (AP)—One of this war's most persistent rumors—the absurd tale of a visit by a German mission headed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to North Africa to discuss peace terms—has been in circulation here for the past two months.

Investigation of the origin and development of this rumor disclosed the following facts:

About two months ago some captured German officers were brought to Algiers from Italy by plane and were seen at the airfield by a number of people.

Within a few hours a report that two plane loads of high German officers had arrived was going through Algiers.

At that time Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were en route to the Cairo conference. Their trip was officially a secret but was known to practically everyone in North Africa.

It took only slight imagination to link up the two stories and by nightfall rumor mongers were saying that a mission consisting of most of the German General Staff was going to Cairo and had already been received here by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Herr von Ribbentrop was added to the group as the finishing touch.

Gossipers who claimed to have very inside information said the German proposition involved deposing Hitler.

Such rumors are common in North Africa, especially among the French population, and since the Ribbentrop story several newer canards have swept the continent from Morocco to Tripoli.

One reason for them is that the local press is so rigidly censored the papers publish little except official statements. People having scant confidence that their newspapers are telling the whole truth about anything are only too ready to listen to any wild tale and pass it on, frequently adding a little to it.

Italy:

Allied Headquarters in Algiers said the invasion by British and American Commandos, Rangers, and troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army of the West Coast of Italy deep be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bay State Democrats Line Up For the National Convention

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Most Bay State Democrats feel sure of only one thing as the first month of this election year draws toward its close—only a Democratic administration can win the war and secure the peace.

Right there Democratic agreement appears to stop.

Four of the State's strongest Democrats have already indicated that they will be candidates to the Democratic National Convention as delegates at large on an anti-fourth term slate. They are Senator David I. Walsh, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, and District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County.

Present indication is that the four candidates for delegate at large will appear on the ballot pledged to Senator Walsh or Mr. Ely. In anti-New Deal quarters former Governor Ely is viewed as a contender for the Presidential nomination if Mr. Roosevelt does not run.

Other Ideas

Meanwhile, the Democratic State Committee appears to have other ideas. William H. Burke, Committee Chairman, has told inquirers that he can't see anyone but President Roosevelt, especially if the war is still on, and that the President will win as handily as he did in 1940.

Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority leader, is known to have strongly opposed the formation of an anti-administration slate. Apparently unsuccessful, some believe he may have a fight on his hands to win a delegate-at-large post.

Massachusetts Republicans appear, meanwhile, to be playing a waiting game with no leading party members willing to thump the tub for any particular candidate.

On the basis of recent inquiries it would appear that were the convention to be held tomorrow Wendell Willkie would carry the support of the Massachusetts group. Although Governor Saltonstall is saying little there is slight doubt that the 1940 G. O. P. candidate is still his choice.

With Liberal Element

Governor Saltonstall has definitely taken a position with the liberal element of the Republican Party and may, in the opinion of many, be second man on the national ticket if the reactionaries fail to prevail at Chicago in June.

Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, has told friends that he is not anxious to take a leading part in the next convention as a delegate. However, it is believed that he may accept the post of General Chairman of the convention, a job which, it is understood, he can have for the asking.

The North Attleboro publisher is not generally considered a Willkie supporter. A personal poll of the other 47 states has convinced him, intimates report, that the Indianan cannot win the nomination. Mr. Willkie's greatest strength, he believes, lies right here in New England.

In conversations with friends, while home during the recent Congressional vacation, Representative Martin indicated that he believed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York could have the nomination if he wants it.

John Bond

Bibles

A BIG OPPORTUNITY

came to us to secure a large shipment of "Clear-Black" type, King James Text Bibles, beautifully cloth-bound, which we want to share with you. Our special price within the U. S. A. is $1.10 (market price $1.50). When ordering ask for "Bible 14 C.B."

Mail Orders Given Careful Attention

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street, Boston

Taximen Plan Adherence To Letter of Law

Boston taxicab drivers will stick to the letter of the law, avoiding disputes with police over petty violations of regulations, and leaving it to the police department to remove any grounds for earlier charges by some drivers of petty graft by officers, said John V. Jenkins, President and Business Manager of the Taxi Drivers Union, American Federation of Labor, today.

About 500 drivers, attending a meeting in the Williams Municipal Building in the South End last night, upheld Mr. Jenkins' proposal that they should not play the role of witnesses against policemen.

"I don't want any drivers to put themselves on the spot with the police by giving evidence against police officers alleged to have accepted bribes," said Mr. Jenkins at the meeting. "The police department should put detectives on the job. That's their job. Let's give the Commissioner (Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan) a chance to find his way around. I believe he has been misinformed and I believe in giving him a chance."

There were some demands for a "cabman's holiday" during which no taxicabs would be on Boston streets. But it was finally felt, apparently, that as one speaker said: "The public pays for the cabs and they are entitled to have them."

Mr. Jenkins told the cabmen that from legal counsel he learned that under existing laws it would be impossible to add a proposed 100 cabs to those operating in the City. A maximum of 1,200 and a minimum of 900 has been established, he explained.

It has been agreed, he said also, that police will not question drivers about tips and fares, unless a passenger takes a complaint directly to them.

Japanese War Bond Spurs U. S. Loan

Nippon's I. O. U. to Be Auctioned to Highest Bidder

A Japanese war bond, brought back from Tarawa by Lieut. (j.g.) Eddie Albert, of the United States Naval Reserve, former stage and screen star, and a Hollywood "Bondbardier," will be auctioned off in Boston soon for purchases of its American counterpart during the Fourth War Loan drive. Shown with Lieutenant Albert, on the left, are, left to right, Miss Mabel Chin, native of China and a leader in war-bond selling in Boston's Chinatown, to whom the captured Japanese bond was presented for auction; Lieut. Commander Jack Dempsey, United States Coast Guard, and Alan Marshall, film star, Hollywood "Bondbardiers," who also are aiding the Fourth War Loan drive in Boston.

Jobless Fund in Bay State Now Up to $170,754,525

Continued from Page 1

earmarked for Massachusetts, and is simply a paper credit to the Federal Government. The money has already been spent. It has gone into building battleships and other expenditures of the government.

When the numbers of the jobless increase as anticipated after the war, Massachusetts will probably have to draw on its fund, and to make it good, the Federal government will have to supply the money out of its current revenues.

This all comes about through the Federal law which requires that the taxes paid by employers for the fund be placed to the credit of the State and transferred to the Federal treasury.

At present, during the war production boom, there are approximately 1,900,000 workers covered by the State unemployment insurance system. Benefits run from $6 a week as the minimum to $18 a week as the top. A waiting period of one week after loss of employment is required, and payments can then run normally up to a maximum of 20 weeks in a single benefit year.

The potential duration of payments, that is, what an eligible jobless worker is entitled to, averaged 17 weeks in 1942. But the great wartime demand for workers shortened the average extent of actual payments in 1941 to eight weeks and in 1942 to six weeks.

Reduction in Tax

If experience rating, a plan allowing a reduction in an employer's tax for making a good record for stabilizing employment, had not gone into operation in Massachusetts two years ago, the State fund would today run substantially beyond $200,000,000.

During the past two years, experience rating has saved Massachusetts employers over $57,000,000—$25,600,000 in 1942 and an estimated $32,000,000 in 1943.

The number of employers who were eligible for experience rating in 1943 was 27,206. They include most of the larger concerns. The balance of the 78,000 employers subject to the tax for unemployment compensation generally employ only from one to four workers.

The State contribution rate has been reduced by experience rating for those who qualify from 2.7 per cent on the payroll to a general average of 1.08 per cent. Employers who have not been able to obtain experience rating still have to pay the full 2.7 per cent.

The rate for all covered employers, both eligible and not eligible for experience rating, has been brought down on an average from 2.7 per cent to 1.3 per cent on the payroll.

In addition to the State tax, there is also a Federal tax for unemployment insurance, this being a State-Federal system. The Federal tax of .3 per cent on the payroll pays for the administration costs. None of the money raised by the State tax goes into operating expense, but all toward payment of benefits to the jobless.

All employers, whether or not enjoying experience rating, pay the same Federal tax of .3 per cent. Both State and Federal taxes apply only to the first $3,000 of an employee's wage or salary. Employees do not have to make any contribution.

Changes in the unemployment insurance system recommended last week by the Social Security Board in its annual report included merging all the state systems into a national system and the establishment of a single national fund for payment of benefits to the unemployed. The Board is also opposed to experience rating.

Saltonstall Makes Appeal to NWLB For Action to End Fall River Strike

An urgent appeal to the National War Labor Board to intervene in the seven weeks' Fall River textile strike was made by Governor Saltonstall last night, who expressed concern that if settlement is not gained soon "Massachusetts is liable to lose 80 per cent of its textile industry" in Fall River.

In a telegram to William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, the Governor pointed out that Federal and State conciliation efforts have failed.

He added:

"The stoppage of work started on Dec. 13, 1943, and has now reached the state where 7,000 employees of the seven textile mills in Fall River are unemployed. The mills are only on 22 per cent of production and this amount is growing less day by day.

"Between 20,000 and 25,000 people are dependent upon the earnings of these 7,000 employees. With the mills completely closed down, 35,000 people would be affected. Fifty per cent of the income of Fall River is represented by the pay roll of these seven mills. In the opinion of our Labor Department, the three striking unions which are the key to the production of the mills will not go back to work under the present contract, which is held by the Congress of Industrial Organizations [who are the sole bargaining agents for all the employees of the mills] and the Employers' Association.

In my opinion, unless some settlement is brought about in the near future, Massachusetts is liable to lose 80 per cent of its textile industry in the City of Fall River. The National War Labor Board has authority to take certain drastic action. The way to bring this about is to have the War Labor Board immediately accept the case. It is now before them for acceptance.

Woman Machinist Honored by Yard

A young woman machinist who has not missed a single day of work in 15 months—and who has not even been late for work in that interval—was selected to present the gift from Boston Navy Yard employees to the sponsor of the U. S. S. O'Toole, a new destroyer escort which was scheduled for launching at the Yard today.

She is Miss Ellen M. Murphy, of Watertown, a first-class machinist in the sheet metal shop of the Charlestown establishment. Miss Murphy went to work on the Yard in October, 1943, and since then has never failed once to be on the job. In fact, she has even refused to take a week of vacation. Instead, she has maintained her record, whether working on the day or the night shift.

Mrs. Ruth A. O'Toole of Dorchester was named to sponsor the destroyer escort which was named for her husband, the late Ensign John A. O'Toole, USNR, who was killed in the North African invasion.

Checking Prices In Boston Stores

An OPA Emergency Price Educational Program, designed to "hold the line" on food prices, and already under way throughout the rest of Massachusetts since the first of the week, will begin in Boston on Monday when volunteers and paid personnel from 11 War Price and Rationing Boards start checking prices in local stores.

First reports of the State-wide check came from Somerville and Cambridge. Of the 415 stores in Somerville, checked by OPA, only 66 violations were found and these were all failure on the part of the merchants to post ceiling prices. In Cambridge, 482 stores were checked, and 75 price violations were found and 180 violations in regard to posting ceiling prices.

All for Uncle Sam

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP)—Uncle Sam is named beneficiary for all the War Bonds that Esdran Pellarien, a World War I veteran, is buying with his earnings at a South Portland shipyard.

"I did my part as an infantryman in the last war, and buying bonds is the way I will do my part in this one," said Mr. Pellarien, a native of Fitchburg, Mass., who was wounded three times in World War I.

Mr. Pellarien said he had purchased $1,000 worth of bonds already and had pledged part of his pay for more.

All-Army Show For Bond Rally Sunday Night

Sold out in support of the Fourth War Loan, with seats ranging up to $1,000 in war bonds, Plymouth Theater will be the scene tomorrow night of the New England Sector War Bond Cavalcade, an all-Army show. After a week on the road, the cast of 75 enlisted men and 8 Wacs will come to Boston with a show which has been tested and proved in its initial performances.

In the audience will be Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, commanding the New England Sector, and other high-ranking Army and Navy officers and State and City officials.

Further aid in the Fourth War Loan drive will come in the form of a Japanese war bond, taken from a Japanese soldier killed in the battle of Tarawa, and turned over to the Massachusetts War Finance Committee by Lieut. (j.g.) Eddie Albert, USNR, former star of stage and screen, who was in the fight for the Pacific Island.

Lieutenant Albert presented the bond to Miss Mabel Chin of Boston's Chinatown, who has been leading in bond selling, and later it will be auctioned for purposes of its more substantial American counterpart at a loan rally yet to be designated.

Another souvenir which will be auctioned is the signed membership card of Lieut. Commander Jack Dempsey in the Tulagi Hunt and Gun Club, a facetious organization started by the Marines who took that island in the Solomons from the Japanese. The card declares that Lieut. Commander Dempsey, who has been with Lieutenant Albert and the screen star Alan Marshall in the Fourth War Loan Bondbardiers, "is hereby authorized to hunt, with any type of weapon, Japanese on the Island of Tulagi and its surrounding area, for the duration of the present war against the Axis."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Thomas Richner, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Willson will talk on "Personalities in Art" at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts, and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery for members of the Armed Forces. The lecture is free to the public.

Richard B. K. McLanathan will give a lecture on "English Silver of the XVIII Century" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, at 3:30 p. m.

Harry A. Overstreet will talk on "The Folk Conscience of America Comes Awake" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

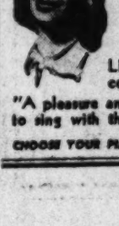
Monday

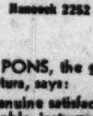
Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on "Our Spanish Southwest" at the University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

BOSTON, MASS.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO





176 BOYLSTON ST.
Kenmore 2252

LILY PONS, the great colorature, says:

"A pleasure and genuine satisfaction to sing with this noble instrument."

CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Second Largest Election By N. E. Labor Due Soon

Date of the second largest labor election ever held in New England—that due within three weeks at the big new Hingham shipyard—is being set at a conference here today.

The list of workers eligible to vote on choice of a collective bargaining agency totals around 20,000. This is exceeded only by the 24,387 who were eligible to vote a year ago in a shipyard election at South Portland, Maine.

The coming Hingham election promises to be of broad interest because it will bring the first ballot on which a large independent union and the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have officially faced each other in New England.

Although independent labor organizations and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., have previously fought it out with each other at yards in this region, both have not previously gone before the voters in any single election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

30 Days After Jan. 15

By order of the NLRB at Washington, the voting must take place within 30 days after Jan. 15. Principals in the election met today at the regional office of the NLRB in Boston to fix the date and details.

The outcome will be of special concern to independent unionism along the Atlantic Coast where there are a number of independents and particularly at the adjacent Fore River shipyard at Quincy, 3½ miles away.

The C. I. O. union has carried on a dual organizing campaign covering also the older Fore River yard, and states that it plans to petition the NLRB for an election at Fore River within three or four weeks. Both yards are under the same management, that of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which owns Fore River and operates the Bethlehem-Hingham yard for the Navy, its owner.

While the C. I. O. has been working for several years toward obtaining bargaining rights at Fore River, the older independent union there has so far been able to shut out the C. I. O. In the last election held at Fore River, which the C. I. O. asked and obtained, the C. I. O. union lost 8,991 to 3,564. This was on Nov. 19, 1941.

One Previous Hingham Election

At the new Hingham yard there has been one previous election, which was held last May. This was asked for by the American Federation of Labor, and workers had a choice of yes or no for the A. F. of L. The independent did not go on the ballot, and it will be on for the first time in an election at either of the two Bethlehem yards in the contest at Hingham.

The A. F. of L. lost 7,821 to 4,609. The C. I. O. withdrew from that ballot and did not figure in the voting. It felt at that early stage of its organization at the yard, when it was still largely under construction, that it had no chance. This year the A. F. of L. decided it had no chance and pulled out a month ago.

The election this year was petitioned for by the C. I. O. union. Beside it and the independent, there will be a third organization on the ballot, the United Electric Arc Welders of America. This is a new local independent group. As there are only about 3,700 welders in the yard, it has no prospect of winning. The election is on an industrial, plant-wide basis. The chief significance of the welder group seems to be which of the major contestants it cuts into most.

The independent union was organized in July of 1942 not long after the yard started, ground having been broken in February of that year. Its President is Bert Thompson, its Vice-President, John T. Hannon; its Secretary, Dennis Paul Sweeney, who was recently appointed football coach at Weymouth High School, and its Treasurer, Alfred Zannini.

The shipbuilding union of the C. I. O. started its present organizing campaign last July, and has stationed its regional director, Hugh Brown, at Hingham, with his prime duty the Hingham drive. Its chief steward on the first shift is Herbert Millet, on the second shift Steve Cappadona, and on the third shift Edward Wilbur. The C. I. O. union states that out of 11 Bethlehem yards nine have contracts with it.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued moderate temperatures today. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts and all other New England States: Fair and mild today and tomorrow. Fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:15 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:53 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:30 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 10:46 a. m.; height 11.0 feet.

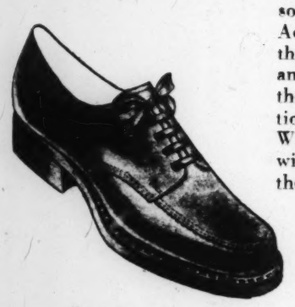
DIAMONDS • OLD GOLD SILVER • ANTIQUES

Homer's give you immediate and full-value appraisal based on today's high markets! Appraisal without obligation. Cash at once . . . no delay!

HOMER'S
"The Home of Diamonds"
44 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

WALK-OVER

New Style News!



• Style starts from the sole up. Combat Soles, the latest news in shoe materials, have that handsome meaty look most men like. Actually more flexible than leather, better insulation against heat and cold. And here's the pay-off: they're waterproof . . . real protection in rainy, sleety weather. Many Walk-Over styles are available with Combat Soles. Ask to see them today.

Rocket: in Tan $8.95

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
BOSTON
170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

Chandler's
BOSTON

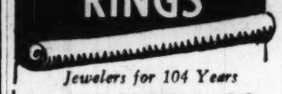
THE SCOOP BRIM HEAD-HUGGING SWEETHEART

Hats go in for realism this Spring! Hats set out to please the men . . as well as the women! Hats conform to the silhouette . . . and belong to the new smooth, neat, well coifed head! The Scoop Brimmed bonnet, straight on the head and well back, is skilfully wired to stay where you put it! In black, brown or navy, touched with crocus white.

Millinery Salon
Second Floor

6.95

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS RINGS



Jewelers for 104 Years
E. B. HORN CO.
Established 1839
429 Washington Street, Boston
Near Winter

SPECIAL VALUE! For War Plants!

FLAT TOP DESKS

In stock for immediate delivery. 60"x32" size, genuine rift-sawn oak, nicely finished, complete **metal** locking device controlled from center drawer. A real value at $49.50

Also other sizes, styles and finishes at proportionately low prices.

SWIVEL ARM CHAIRS

To go with flat-top desks. Genuine oak or birch finished oak, sturdily constructed, new wood type mechanism allowing free swivel action, but non-tilting. Made for more than duration use. Only $12.50

OUR FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Peabody's FOR OFFICE FURNITURE
LIB. 1902
64 PEARL ST. BOSTON

Have you bought Your quota of War Bonds or Stamps today?

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"TRUTH"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-3)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 59 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 108 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 16 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

238 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Mayors Ask Congress To Fix Postwar Policy

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States Conference of Mayors yesterday asked Congress to "formulate and announce at the earliest possible time a policy for a national postwar planning program."

A resolution adopted unanimously said such congressional action would be "to the end that cities may go forward at once with the completion of plans for city postwar projects with full knowledge of the part the National Government can be expected to take in this field."

Another resolution approved asked the Federal Government to "establish a policy for disposal of surplus (war) property and recognize and provide that units of government be afforded priority for purchase in order that the public services may be adequately protected and provided for."

Nelson Urges Caution

Amid much postwar discussion, the mayors were cautioned by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, that relaxation now of restrictions on civilian construction "would imperil our whole strategy," and by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, that "the end of the war is not in sight."

Mr. Nelson also said, at the closing session of the mayors' annual meeting, that "I would rather be two months late in reconversion, than five minutes late in military production."

In other resolutions adopted the mayors:

"Condemn any strikes of public employees against duly constituted municipal governmental agencies or authorities."

"Disapproved" recommendations by the Civil Aeronautics Administrator that federal funds for any new airports be funnelled through state aeronautical agencies because airports "have largely been developed by cities . . . while states own and operate few airports."

Lea Bill Opposed

Recommended congressional defeat of the Lea bill which, the resolution said, provides the Civil Aeronautics Administrator could close a municipal airport "without notice" if the city did not remove approach obstructions and prevent new obstructions by zoning.

Urged legislation for payment to taxing units of amounts "equal to taxes paid by privately owned property" on presently tax-free property acquired by the Government for military purposes.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Conference President, who with all other officers was re-elected, appointed Mayor Walter C. Chandler of Memphis, Tenn., as Chairman of a new standing committee on pending Federal legislation affecting municipalities.

Among re-elected trustees was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Mr. Nelson said a large diversion of men, materials and facilities to civilian construction "cannot be allowed until the military situation shows us a green light. . . . The same is true of component parts. The same principle holds good with respect to manpower."

Temptation Likely

Some industrial concerns, Mr. Nelson said, "might be tempted to avoid taking on war contracts in the hope of getting into peacetime production ahead of their former or potential competitors."

He added that "such action (relaxation of restrictions) might easily be misconstrued as a weakening in the spirit of our civilians that might injure the morale of our fighting men."

The WPB Chairman said, however, that "right now we are planning to test the feasibility of encouraging the use by small concerns of small lots of idle materials in production of consumer goods under carefully controlled conditions. . . . If any interference with the war program develops the plan will be promptly abandoned. . . . If it is found that the civilian economy can be strengthened by these small-scale operations without any injury to war production, we may be able to extend the plan generally."

Charles I. Stanton, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, told the Mayors that the United States now has about 3,000 airports, and added "we will need double this number within five years after the war."

"This, with improvements to existing airports, might cost $800,000,000—an expenditure equal to the entire present investment in airports," Mr. Stanton declared.

E-Z BOOK MARKER

←Patented wire holder clips over pages as shown and holds markers firmly in place. Markers turn freely and lie flat on page. Set of transparent markers with wire holder, $1.25-$1.75. Holder only for use with metal markers, 25c.
P. O. Box 503 Oakland, California

GHOST TOWN NEWS

WESTERN true tales and rare pictures fill the 32 pages of this magazine published here on the farm at Knott's Berry Place famed for introducing the Boysenberry and the chicken dinner enjoyed by millions. Here in Ghost Town thousands find interest in this replica of the Old Gold Towns and are thrilled with the famous oil painting "Courage." A 4-color picture of this painting (suitable for framing) depicting the Covered Wagon Train of '68 crossing the desert, sample copy and 36-page illustrated Souvenir of Ghost Town and story of this roadside inn—all three postpaid, 25 cents, coin or stamps. Address Ghost Town News 10, Buena Park, Calif.

For Peace . . . for Liberty
"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH
Keep buying War Bonds
DUBBLEWARE
UNION MADE
WORK-CLOTHES

Also . . . "Navy Dungees" for the Navy

Cartoon in the News

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

What a Time to Show Up

Cost-of-Living Parley Planned For New Haven Next Month

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

A consumer "cost-of-living" conference will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association in New Haven, Conn., on Feb. 5, State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock has announced.

The conference theme will be devoted to determining the causes of increases in various items that make up the cost of living and examining whatever means are available to the people of the State for reducing unnecessary increases. The session is being sponsored jointly by the Consumer Information Committee of the Connecticut War Council and the Conecticut Home Eeconomics Association. Leigh Danenberg, chairman of the Consumer Information Committee, is the conference chairman.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will deliver an address of welcome to more than 350 invited guests. State Office of Price Administration Director Anthony Arpaia has been invited to deliver one of the principal addresses at the afternoon session.

Following the Governor's welcoming address, State Food Administrator Henry B. Mosle will outline the general approach to the problem as a prelude to seven group meetings at which factors relating to the cost-of-living situation will be discussed and recommendations drawn up.

Topics for the group discussions are: Consumer information centers, household conservation, consumer activities of the club groups, consumer food activities, consumer activities in schools, and public relations in the consumer field.

The afternoon session will include a three-minute report from a representative of each group meeting, outlining its recommendations on ways of holding down the cost of living.

Committee members assigned to arrange activities and speakers for the group meetings include: Mrs. Helen Bensche, Connecticut War Council, executive secretary of the conference; Mrs. Beatrice H. Kneeland, director, Connecticut Dairy and Food Council; Mrs. Frances Redick, Secretary of State; Miss Pearl Granby, Home Making Supervisor of the Hartford Schools; Miss Alice Gallavan, President of the Connecticut Home Economics Association; Dr. Margaret S. Chaney, chairman, department of economics, Connecticut College; Mrs. Edith Cushman, supervisor of school lunches, State Department of Education; Dr. Annie R. Dyer, former president of the Connecticut Home Economics Association; Miss Mary P. O'Flaherty, president of the Connecticut Council of Catholic Women; Dean Evelyn Bergstrand, School of Economics, Connecticut University; Miss Gladys Stratton, Home Management Specialist, Extension Service, Connecticut University; Mrs. Arra S. Mixter, Home Service Director, Hartford Gas Company; and Mrs. William Doran, chairman, Consumer Committee of New Britain.

New Maine Publication

The Maine Office of Civilian Defense, which already publishes two bulletins that have attracted national attention, the Mobilizer and the Co-ordinator, has distributed the first issue of a new bulletin named Fire.

The introduction states: Fire is an experiment. It can be a false alarm but with the help of the men in the departments it will be a spectacular success in maintaining interest in self-improvement and better fire fighting methods. Fire has the ambition to be newsy, with stories of what is going on around the State, but it will have space for instruction matter that can be applied to a fireman's daily work. Chief, ask someone in your department to send in regular news notes that will be of interest to other departments. With your help we can make this little sheet really ring the bell. Circulation this issue, 2,500 copies.

The bulletin is the result of the State Council's concern regarding this country's increase in fires, and grows out of still existing possibilities of enemy bombing. The first issue gives instructional material on the use of ladders, and an example for figuring pump pressures. Also commendation is given to Allen Payson, Fire Chief of Camden, Maine, which town had a fire loss of only $1,100 in 12 months.

Ralph G. Webber, in charge of information for the State Council, is editor, with these associates: Curtis Allen, James J. Cowan, Arthur Emmons, Hilton Humphrey, Allen Payson and Ernest Verderber.

Portland Bond Drive

The Portland, Maine, Civilian Defense Organization has taken full responsibility for the War Bond house-to-house campaign. Manpower has been drawn from Civilian War Services neighborhood leaders, the State Guard, and deputy sheriffs. Publicity is being carried by newspapers, radio and posters, and a special pamphlet is being distributed by Boy Scouts. In addition, a notice was attached to all milk bottles delivered just before the campaign started this week.

Fire Guard School

A Fire Guard School will be opened immediately in Manchester, N. H., under arrangements made by the local Civilian Defense Council, and Maj. Leicester C. Johnston, Regional Fire Officer. Air-raid wardens fire watchers and messengers will attend, with representatives of factories.

Nonfood Alcohol Source Sought to Save Grains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The continuing drain on food cereal supplies now being used for industrial alcohol production has made it necessary to investigate nonfood raw materials which can be converted into alcohol, the War Production Board reported Jan. 20.

The WPB estimated that the industrial alcohol program will require 170,000,000 bushels of food grains in 1944 unless substitutes are found.

The Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee already is exploring the possibility of using nonfood materials. An experimental program to utilize pulpwood liquor wastes has been authorized and a further conversion of petroleum gases to alcohol will be tried.

Yearly Wages On Farms Face $2,400 Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—In a move unprecedented in all American farm history, a wage control program for agricultural workers, with maximum ceilings of $2,400 a year, has been ordered by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Aids of the Administrator, who disclosed the plan, said War Food Administration labor offices have been directed to set up state farm wage boards to hold hearings and establish maximum wages.

These groups would function much in the manner of the National War Labor Board in determining the ceilings for industrial workers. Shortly after the 1942 Wage Stabilization Act, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson put farm wages under the supervision of the WFA, but officials did not consider it necessary to take any immediate general action toward control.

Now however, farm wages have reached the highest point in 20 years. Many workers have gone into war plants, those who have remained on the farms have repeatedly received what amounts to a blanket deferment from Selective Service. There are few restrictions on their transfer from one farm to another. Thus they are in a position to bargain.

This, it was disclosed, has played a big part in leading the WFA into the unprecedented wage control program.

A recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that in every section of the country farm wages had shown a sharp increase in the previous 12 months.

Rubber Footwear Prices to Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rubbers, arctics and other types of waterproof rubber footwear will cost more at retail soon as a result of increased substitution of synthetic for reclaimed and crude rubber in these items, the Office of Price Administration indicated Jan. 21.

Retail price ceilings have not been set as yet for the new types, but manufacturers and wholesalers were given maximum prices which are approximately 9 per cent above those for the so-called victory line product, made entirely of reclaimed and crude rubber. OPA said wholesalers would be allowed to "pass on the higher prices," which means a boost at retail.

Wearing quality of the new line, OPA stated, will be higher because of reduction of the amount of reclaimed Rubber used. Increased production and processing costs were given as the reason for the ceiling price hike, which is effective for manufacturers Jan. 20 and wholesalers Jan. 26.

Women Now Flying 'Difficult' Bomber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Women are flying the B-26 Marauder, the medium bomber which the Army notes "has been considered by some a difficult plane to fly."

The War Department said Jan. 20 that a selected group of Wasps—Womens Air Force Service Pilots—who entered training for flying the bombers several months ago, have been assigned tentatively to operations with the Training Command, piloting the B-26's for gunner students at Harlingden, and Laredo, Texas.

Jacqueline Cochran, Director of women pilots, said she had received the commendation of Training Command officers upon the "skillful performance" of Wasps handling the B-26's.

Army-Navy Officers Picked for Boosts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated for promotion these Navy and Army officers:

Campbell D. Edgar, Cazenovia, N. Y., to be a Commodore in the Navy.

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals:

Howard Calhound Davidson, Air Corps; Walter Ernst Lauer, Infantry; John Edwin Hull, Infantry; Allison Joseph Barnett, Infantry; Fay Brink Prickett, Field Artillery; Philip Hayes, Field Artillery; Clarence Hagbart Danielson, Adjutant General's Department; Arthur Riehl Wilson, Field Artillery.

Here is an old friend of yours, this familiar red and black Rumford label. An old standby, the first baking powder ever made, and the last word in must-be-good wartime baking. Busy? Then write for Rumford's new recipe folder—*Time Savers.* It's *free.* Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, R. I.

OPA Pegs New-Crop Vegetable Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, seeking to prevent sharp increases in fresh vegetable prices during the winter and early spring, announced a schedule today for pegging the retail prices of carrots, spinach, peas, snap beans, egg plant, peppers, and cucumbers.

The schedule fixes ceilings at all sales levels prior to retail and will be the basis for retail prices to be set in February.

"The new regulation provides a solid framework for stabilizing retail prices over fresh vegetables," said Price Administrator Chester Bowles. "Because these products are perishable and seasonal and are shipped from widely scattered growing areas, they are some of the most difficult items in the cost-of living to control."

Mr. Bowles said that next month local OPA offices wll announce community prices "in cents-per-pound or bunch, varying slightly through the season as prices normally vary."

The regulation will be expanded soon to bring six other vegetables —lima beans, cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, celery, and tomatoes —under the same type of control.

OPA cited the following prices, figured for all grocery stores in New York City, as typical of what maximum retail prices will be when the regulation is in full operation:

Carrots, 9½ cents a bunch, January through June; spinach, 11½ cents a pound in the same period; peas, 22 cents a pound, January through March, and 18½ cents a pound, April through June.

Snap beans, 20½ cents a pound in January and February, 20 cents in March and April, 16½ cents in May and 15 cents in June; egg plant, 13½ cents a pouhd January through June; peppers, 16 cents a pound January through May and 13½ cents in June; cucumbers, 18½ cents a pound January through March, 13½ cents in April and May and 9½ cents in June.

Average prices for the country would be from one half to a cent lower than the New York prices, the agency said.

The new regulation will become effective Jan. 31 at the country shipper level and Feb. 15 at wholesale markets.

Dr. Pardee Will Provides $1,000,000 for Charity

MIDLAND, Mich., Jan. 22 (AP)—The will of Dr. James T. Pardee, who helped found the Dow Chemical Company, and served for many years as an officer of its board of directors, provides nearly $1,000,000 for benevolences, out of an estate estimated at $5,000,000.

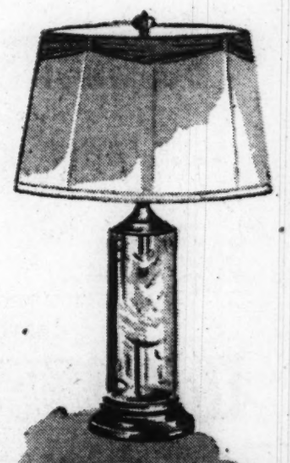
1851 JORDAN MARSH is 93 1944

OUTSTANDING OFFERING OF GORGEOUS

Sample Table Lamps

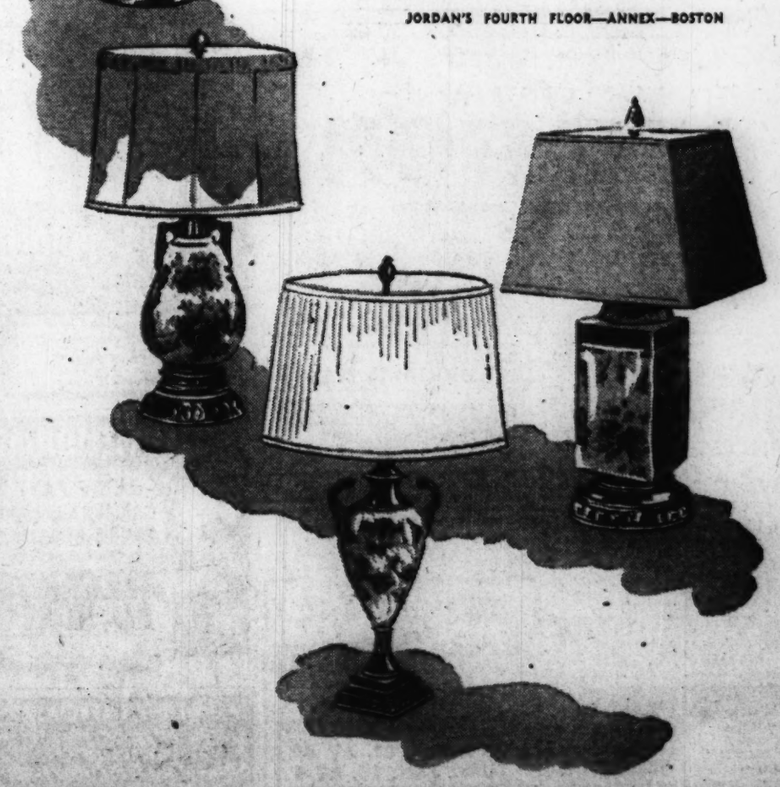
• MOSTLY ONE-OF-A-KIND • HAND SEWN SHADES
• SOME "PAIRS" • ALL SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

each 25.00 to 150.00

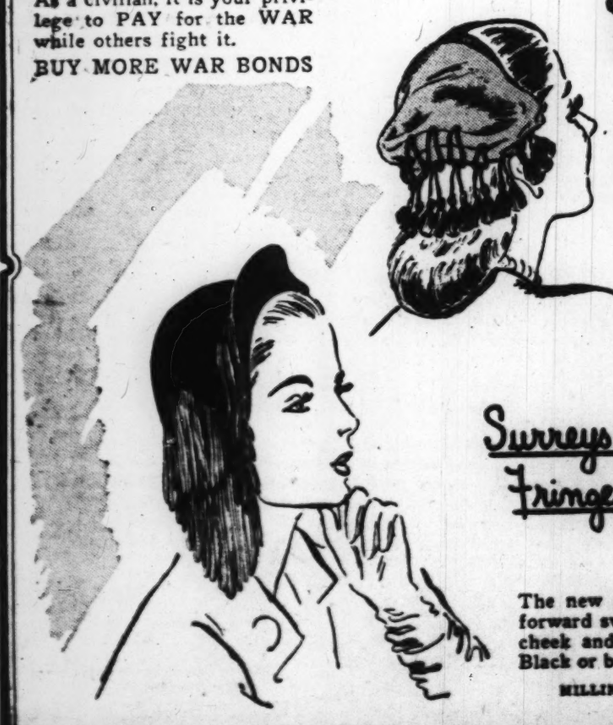


These are no common, garden variety lamps . . but the pick of the crop! Exquisite samples from a manufacturer noted for his distinctive models. Sparkling glass bases with interesting intaglios; beautiful Chinese pottery bases; China lamps in rich solid colors and ones with charming motifs; deep red ruby lamps; each and every one with a hand-sewn shade designed especially for this particular model! Please note that there are some "pairs" . . but that these samples are mostly one-of-a-kind . . and subject to prior sale!

JORDAN'S FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX—BOSTON



As a civilian, it is your privilege to PAY for the WAR while others fight it.
BUY MORE WAR BONDS



Jflegs Temple Place Boston

Straw textured rayon templet fringed with tassels. Black, navy or sun yellow with brown 17.00

Surreys With The Fringe On Top

The new profile cloche with a forward sweep toward the right cheek and a cascade of fringe. Black or brown felt 17.00

MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR

60-Day Drive for Linens Pushes On After 3 Years

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What started out to be a 60-day drive for old linens and cottons will celebrate its third year of continuous salvage activity on Monday when the linen and cotton division of the British War Relief Society presents the third of its Four Mornings of the Theater. Martin Flavin, playwright and author of the prize-winning novel "Journey in the Dark," will be next week's speaker. These fund-raising lectures are held in the Copley-Plaza ballroom at 11 a. m.

"Oh, sure, if it's only for 60 days, we'll help," agreed many of the division's original volunteers in 1941, including Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey. "And most of us have stayed right on," she says. She and Mrs. H. Parker Whittington are co-chairmen.

Overseas shipments during the three-year period have included about 20,000 sheets, most of them made from old ones, 25,000 pillow slips, more than that number of towels, 700 quilts, hundreds of thousands of handkerchiefs, as well as quantities of made-over table linens and aprons.

Presidents' Day

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, will be chief speaker at the Presidents' Day observance of the Brookline Woman's Club at Whitney Hall on Monday afternoon. The meeting will follow a reception at 1 o'clock, to which more than 100 club presidents and officers have been invited.

Monday Programs

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Dr. Homer Anderson, new Superintendent of the Newton Public Schools, will address a meeting of the executive board in the Claflin School at 10:15 a. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Technicolor pictures, "West of Denver," will be shown by Elmer B. Grush in the South Parish House, 8 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly — Miss Josephine Durrell will give an illustrated talk on finger painting at 2 o'clock in Fortnightly Hall.

D. A. R.—Mrs. James H. Hood, Regent, is entertaining the Watertown Chapter at her home; Mrs. Herman Robinson, State Chairman of Defense, will be the speaker.

Boston Ruskin Club—Famous tales of the Orient will be retold by Miss Nora Isabel Shaw at a meeting in the Boston Public Library lecture hall at 3 p. m.

Newton League of Women Voters—The last of a series of meetings on labor will be held at the home of Mrs. S. L. Sholley, 221 Prince Street, West Newton, at 2 p. m. J. William Belanger, regional member of the National War Labor Board, will speak on "What Labor Is Thinking."

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts — Fourth in Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin's series of book talks, 11 a. m.

GENERAL TIRE presents

"THANKS TO AMERICA"

featuring

• General Tire Grand Orchestra, Bobby Norris, conducting; • Gen. Tire Chorus and Trio, Ted Cole • William L. Stidger — Guest Artist — JANE PICKENS star of Radio, Stage, and Screen

Sun., Jan. 23, 4-4:30 P. M.

New England Mutual Hall

WNAC and the YANKEE NETWORK

Call at N. E. Mutual Hall Box Office for courtesy tickets to this broadcast

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. (Last day).
Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. (Last day).
Plymouth—"Pepsphow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. (Last day.)
Boston Opera House—"Tropical Revue," featuring Katherine Dunham. 8:30. (Last day).

Music

Symphony Hall — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vladimir Golschmann, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Lily Pons, coloratura soprano. 3:30.
Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert by The Stradivarius Quartet for members of the armed forces. 4.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Thomas Richner, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hostages," Luise Rainer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Top Man." Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Fenway—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.
Kenmore—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 1:15, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"None Shall Escape." Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.
Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Modern—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 9, 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:10, 9:30. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.
Paramount—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8.
RKO-Boston—"Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 5:58, 10:30. **Stage Show:** 11:27 a. m., 2:19, 5:02, 7:18, 9:34.
Scollay—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 11:56 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.
South Station Theater — "Romancing Along," "Gun to Gun," "Desert Playground." "Mermaids on Parade." "Ghost Treasure." "Speaking of Animals." "Cutie on Duty," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.
Telepix — "Bombing Germany," "Ringley Bros. Circus," "Hollywood Stars," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Popular Science Review," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown. 2:42, 5:30, 8:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. Continuous, 1:45-11.
Allston: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Claudia," Robert Young. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones.
Regent: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Uncle Ned's Varieties."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Assignment in Britany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. "After Midnight With Boston Blackie," C. Morris. 1:30, 6.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis.
Cleveland Circle: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Idea," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. Continuous, 1-30-11.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. Continuous, 1-11.
Harvard: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Victory Through Air Power." Continuous, 1-11.
University: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Footlight Glamour." Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "It Happened One Night," C. Colbert, C. Gable. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman.
Codman Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Lost Canyon." Continuous from 1:40.
Franklin: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Harvest Melody." Continuous from 1:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Submarine Alert." Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 2, 4:55, 7:55.
Park: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Victory Through Air Power." Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 3, 8:45. March of Time. 2:30, 8:15.
MALDEN—Granada: "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Mystic: "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmond O'Brien. 3:13, 6:20, 9:27. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 1:52, 4:59, 8:06.
Strand: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Rookies in Burma," 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
Fellsway: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
MELROSE—Melrose: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Doughboys in Ireland."
NATICK—Colonial: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Get Going," Robert Paige.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Someone to Remember, John Craven, M. Paige. "Murder on the Waterfront," W. Douglas, P. Winfield. 2, 8.
Strand: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis's Band. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Nivens. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.
Strand: "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, Mary Beth Hughes.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady, Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Lost Canyon," William Boyd.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:09, 7:54. "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 3:39, 9:24.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Frankenstein Meets Wolf-Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lygosi. "I Walked with a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway.
Coolidge: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Chief Neely Reports."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Get Going," Robert Paige.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susan Foster. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, W. Brennon.

Facts Concerning Bay State Gathered

Do you know that . . . Records of the Division of Employment Security show that between April 1940 and June, 1943 the number of employees in Massachusetts factories increased by 285,000, a growth of 50 per cent. In early 1940, before war production got well started, manufacturing represented about 37 per cent of the total non-agricultural employment of the State; at present it is about 48 per cent . . . To know what a million acres looks like, see Worcester County, the total area of which, both land and water, is 1,008,607 acres or 1,576 square miles . . . Department store sales in the New England Federal Reserve District during eleven months of 1943 indicate that most of the increase in spending is for women, children and infants. Compared with the same period of 1942 the dollar value of sales in women's, misses' and juniors' ready-to-wear increased 18 per cent, boys' wear 17 per cent and infants' wear 33 per cent, while men's furnishings increased only 2 per cent and men's clothing dropped 9 per cent . . . Insufficient rainfall reduced most Massachusetts crops in 1943 below the good year of 1942, but potatoes totaled 3,375,000 bushels, a gain of 430,000 bushels, and corn yielded 336,000 bushels, a gain of 28,000. Tobacco yield was 8,145,000 pounds, cranberries 485,000 barrels and commercial apples 2,228,000 bushels, as estimated by the New England Crop Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture . . . The City of Gardner is working on a zoning ordinance. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Mme. Ouspenskaya	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; Nws	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Weather; Lisbert	March of Dimes; Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Andrini Continentals	"Here's to Youth"; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs	Jack Turner, songs	Trailertown Children	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Musical Variety	Irish melodies	News Service	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Parade of Bands
1:45	News service	Fishermen's Pgm; News	B U Mldyr. Commence-	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	ment; Dr. D. Marsh	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, gst	Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily	Weekend Function	Leni McIntire's Orch	You Shall Have Music
2:30	'Calling Pan Amer-	Djanel; Nadine Con-	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	ica': Chile	ner; Thelma Votipka;	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00	Country Journal	Lucielle Browning;	N E Junior Town Meet-	Dr. Syngman Rhee,	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Country Journal	Raoul Jobin; Alexander	ing: "Russia & Amer."	Pres. Korean Republic	Musical Fantasy
3:30	'Victory F. O. B.':	Sved; George Ceha-	Treasury Star Parade	Army-Navy House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Music; speakers	novsky; Allessio de Pa-	Alvino Rey's Orch.	Variety show½ orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	News; Washington	olis; Lorenzo Alvary;	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	London Report	John Baker; Sir	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Follies; Variety	Thomas Beecham, con-	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Follies; Variety	ductor	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Allen Miller's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	Josef Koestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Treasury Star Parade	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Haw'd	News service	Sports; Musicals
6:15	Chats about Dogs	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today: News	Leon Henderson	"Strings That Sing"	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?': Variety;	Dept. of State Speaks:	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun: drama	Jane Darwell; Dorothy	Roundtable; guests	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'nks	Kirsten; Cromelin Bro.;	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	L. Warren; Cy Howard	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx: Va-	Watching World Go By	"Ables' Irish Rose": cm.	"Moods for Moderns":	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson, news	"Ables' Irish Rose": cm.	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.:	Truth or Consequen."	The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Vladimir Golschmann,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	The Cisco Kid": drama	"Lest We Forget": dr.
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	guest cond.; Beetho-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Seris-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	ven's "Eroica"	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; James Gerard;	bin: 'Poem of Ecstasy-
9:30	Or: Frank Sinatra	Vincent Lopez Orch	"Can You Top This?":	The Belle of New York'	Prometheus"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	Chorus; Or.; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band":	R. A. Gunnison, news	pics - Coast Guard
10:15	Correction, Please:	Ken Sam Bayburn; Jack-	Richard Rogers, cond.	Saturday Night Bond-	hockey game
10:30	Pat Barnes, m. c.	son Day Dinner sp'ker	'Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon: guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45	Sen. Hugh A. Butler	Army Service Forces	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Weather; Off. Record	'California Melodies"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey":	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings":	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	adventure drama	Los Latinos' Or.; News	Capt. G. Miller, con.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	bors: variety program	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ; flute; oboe	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Concert music	Manner"
10:45	Nat'l Service Act	Services: speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15	Choir; Jack O'Neil;	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	ices; speaker
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian Music	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: Cen-	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Treasury Star Parade	tral Europe Conflicts	Milija Korjus, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra:	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	People to People	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Beth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Texas Rangers	Cavalcade of Song	Chi Roundtable: Policies	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Rep Emanuel Celler	Cavalcade of Song	Toward Germany	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World news; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	'The Life of Riley': dr.	Reports on Rationing	Concert Album	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony: Artur	with William Bendix	World News Parade	Treasury Salute	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.;	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	B. B. Beethoven	"Hot Copy": drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Brahms' D major	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	Thanks to America: Jane	Religious program
4:15	Violin Concerto	Concert Hall	centers through't world	Pickens; music; talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story': dr	Religious program
4:45	Larry Adler	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story': dr	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Vandercook; Henry	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Shep Field's Orch.	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	Taylor; news analysts	Leopold Stokowski, con	Shep Field's Orch.	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Hindemith's 'Nobilis-	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom from Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	sima Visione"; Wagner	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Basil Rathbone:	"Radio Hall of Fame":	Religious program	Barbara Luddy in	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	"Quite in Order"	Helen Hayes; Georze	Religious program	"Postwar Bride"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Jessel; Sheila Barrett;	The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Kay Armen; orchestra	dr. with Harold Peary	"The Little Show": dr.	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Sibe-
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	lius' Symphony No. 6
7:30	"We, the People":	Quiz Kids with Joe	Bandwagon; Charlie	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Sibe-
7:45	interviews; orch.	Kelly, m. c.	Barnet's Orch.; News	Hour; speaker	lius' Symphony No. 6
8:00	"Recreation Hall."	Greenfield Village Choir	Edgar Bergen: C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Cecile Landis, me	Norman Cloutier's Music	Carthy; Greer Garson,	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell: Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	terest pgm: guest panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services: speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	March of Dimes: Eddie	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Cantor; E G Robinson;	Hour; speaker
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Ginny Simms; B Burns;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Jimmy Durante	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Monty Woolley; others	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Bruins-Montreal Cana-
10:15	It": quiz program	Victor Jory, drama	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good - Will Hour:	diens hockey game
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph":	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Hockey game
10:45	Thin Man": dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	News service
11:00	News service	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Voice of the Army
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; music
11:30	War Bond Show:	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story: Drama:	Hour; speaker	Day's End; News
11:45	Fred Garrigus, mc	Bob Strong's Or.; News	"Nehru of India"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	'Honeym'n Hill': sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow": sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott: Words	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith: talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News commentator	"The Little Show": Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Hoedown"	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's pgm; news	Mary Foster, sketch	John Stanley, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	'Curtain Time,' with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	'Today's Children': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm & Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Peaphots'	Axis-Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Invitation to the Opera
3:45	"Help Wanted"	ples: speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Treasury Star Parade
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Odds & Ends in Music
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	News; Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent":	Concert Hall	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Mystery Melody
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Concert Hall	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	Coast Guard Sparmo-
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	bile: band; tenor
5:15	lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	News; Mitchell Ayres' Or
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	Irish melodies
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	News service
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Sports; Musicals
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	Moment Musicale
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	March to Victory
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Sports of the Day
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	Mayor Tobin; D. Delan'y	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Treasury Salute	Danny Beckner's Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Denny Beckner's Orch.	"How About It, Girls?"
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Ray Henie, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Clement Norton, talk
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Dr. Shoots a Cannon"	Fulton Ourler Reports	Jeannette McDonald
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks; Wm.	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.;	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Primrose; H. Barlow	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch.
9:00	Theater: Hedy La-	"Counterspy"; drama	Ezio Pinza; Christina	Gabriel Heatter, news	Musical comedy songs
9:15	marr; John Loder;	"Counterspy"; drama	Carroll; Donald Dame	"Believe It or Not"	Classical Album: Fader-
9:30	Alan Ladd in	Tommy Tucker's Orch	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	ewski's Concerto in A
9:45	"Casablanca"	Dance orch.; Drama	gram; Jimmy McClain	honey; I. Carpenter; or	minor
10:00	Guild: Pat O'Bri-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	Classical Album
10:15

Lowell Head Hurls Back Charges Into WMC Lap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 22 — Charges of "selfishness," apparently leveled at this city, by Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, in a Detroit speech, in which he stated that "town boosters" in an unnamed New England city had disrupted the WMC program to transfer workers from that city to war plants 120 miles away, were hurled back into the laps of Washington authorities today by Mayor Woodbury F. Howard.

"If Mr. NcNutt means to insinuate that the city of Lowell has not produced its fair share of arms and equipment for the war effort," said Mayor Howard, who, with other Lowell officials had readily identified his city as the target of Mr. McNutt's charges, "then it is because the authorities in Washington did not see fit to use the many manufacturing facilities available in Lowell. They apparently preferred to jam defense work into areas already overcrowded," Mayor Howard asserted.

McNutt Charge

Earlier, Mr. McNutt had been quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Detroit that, when it was necessary to release 5,500 workers from an ordnance plant in a New England city, the "town boosters" did their best to prevent these workers from going to a ball-bearing plant 120 miles distant where workers were urgently needed.

"Forgotten was the war," Mr. McNutt declared. "Forgotten was that boy on the other end of those long lines of communication which stretch three-quarters of the way around the world. "Forgotten, too, was the simple fact that the first duty of every American is to produce the things that will make this war shorter—if even a day."

Swift retort came from Lowell officials. "I know I will be open to the charge that, if the shoe doesn't fit, the city of Lowell should not put it on," Mayor Howard said. However, he continued, "an equitable distribution of war contracts among all the communities of this nation would have prevented whatever clash may have occurred between the War Manpower Commission and the former government of Lowell.

"Against sound trucks, banners and newspaper advertising attempting to drain off our skilled labor and break up our homes, the sole weapon used by local officials was a telegram to Congresswoman Rogers seeking her assistance in an attempt to get some of the New Departure plant to come to the up-to-date Lowell Ordnance plant, which was being abandoned.

"With the housing and other facilities, including skilled labor in Lowell, it did not seem too much to ask Mohammed to come to the mountain.

"Suffered in Silence"

"For Lowell's contribution to the sacrifices of war, I would call Mr. McNutt's attention to our casuality list. According to an analysis by Life Magazine, our city was at the top throughout the nation in the proportional number of its men who have paid the supreme sacrifice.

"If this be treason, let Mr. McNutt make the most of it."

Andrew A. McCarthy, Secretary of the Lowell Chamber of Commerce, protested hotly that no concerted drive had been put on in Lowell to counteract the WMC campaign, which he termed "a deliberate attempt to pirate labor. We did nothing to sabotage the WMC plan" he said. "We suffered in silence."

He further pointed out that 80 per cent of the employees of the Lowell branch of the Remington Arms Company were women, housewives and mothers who had not worked previously for years, and who took the jobs merely to help alor/ the war effort.

"When the plant closed, they went back to their domestic duties," he said. "The folks here didn't take very kindly to the Washington-directed campaign to pirate labor away from our city, and the response must have been most unsatisfactory to the War Manpower Commission," he said.

Promoted

United States Army Signal Corps

Lieut. Col. J. S. Pfeil

The Boston Ordnance District announces promotion of the head of the industrial branch from the rank of major to lieutenant colonel. Prior to his Army service, Colonel Pfeil was New England Manager of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation.

Babson to Speak

This year's financial and production outlook in terms of the war is to be discussed by Paul T. Babson, President of United Business Service, who is the scheduled speaker on the regular luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler on Tuesday, Jan. 25. Mr. Babson, who is the nephew of Roger Babson, is to speak on "What's Ahead for Business and the Stock Market in 1944?"

Reapportionment of Seats In R. I. Legislature Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—A move to reapportion Rhode Island seats in the General Assembly was taken this week when a bill was introduced calling for appointment of a commission to investigate and recommend changes in the State's Representative Districts to conform with recent population shifts.

State Representatives are chosen at present on the basis of city and town populations as they existed in 1925. The result is that several communities which have expanded during the past two decades at a rapid rate today do not have the numerical representation in the House to which they are entitled.

Central Falls, for example, has four Representatives, but Warwick, with a considerably larger population, has only three.

Cumberland and Lincoln have two Representatives each, but North Providence, with a larger population than either, has only one. And Cranston, although it is as populous as Woonsocket, has only five representatives compared to Woonsocket's eight.

Immediately after the results of the 1940 Federal census in Rhode Island were made known, steps were taken to change the representative districts to bring them into conformity with the new population figures. But bills introduced to this end in 1941, 1942 and again in 1943 failed of passage.

The Providence Journal, editorially, holds the Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill responsible for delaying the reform. "It ill becomes the party's members," says the newspaper, "to prevent a reapportionment of seats in the House which not only is required by all considerations of fairness but which can be effected by a simple act of the Assembly."

If the Democrats are responsible for the delay, their reluctance is understandable because the net changes in any reapportionment would work against them. The two cities which have expanded most rapidly since 1925, Warwick and Cranston, are fairly safe Republican communities. Both have Republican mayors. Both voted overwhelmingly for Republican candidates in the national elections in 1940 and 1942.

The State Constitution provides that there shall be 100 members in the House of Representatives. They are chosen on the basis of population, but no community (this applies to Providence) may have more than 25 seats and none shall have less than one.

Even if the General Assembly should act promptly on the reapportionment bill introduced this past week, it is too late to have the changes made in time for the elections this year. Thus, this coming November, Representatives again will be elected on the basis of the city and town populations as they were in 1925.

The bill on reapportionment suggests that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commission of seven members, not more than four from a single party. The commission would be authorized to redraft the district lines and submit its recommendations to the General Assembly not later than March 15, 1945. The bill also authorizes expenses of $8,000 for the members of the commission.

Unemployment Fund

Rhode Island's Unemployment Compensation Fund has expanded to such huge proportions that the interest on the fund alone is almost enough to meet all current demands upon it.

By the end of this month, officials of the administrative board announce, the fund will reach $51,000,000. Early estimates, based on actuarial experience, indicated that $18,000,000 would have been ample as a reserve fund to meet any normal drains. The $18,000,000 mark was passed long ago. And as war-booming industry in this State cut the relief rolls and increased the number of workers making contributions to the fund, the reserve has climbed at a spectacular pace.

Total payments made by the fund last year amounted to $1,300,000. As against this, the fund received approximately $1,000,000 in interest from the Federal government and approximately $15,000,000 in contributions to the fund.

Employers pay 2.7 per cent of their pay rolls up to the first $3,000 of a worker's earnings or salary to the fund, while covered employees similarly pay one-half of one per cent of their income.

Officials of the Unemployment Compensation Board are reluctant to advise any steps which would keep the fund from expanding so rapidly. They anticipate heavy drains will be made on the fund when the war ends and industry begins to reconvert to peace.

Camera Club Plans An Unusual Show

Some of the best examples of what photographers have done pictorially and technically from the earliest times down, will be shown at the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, when Dr. Albert E. Marshall, of East Providence, R. I., lectures on and exhibits many of his rare and unusual photographic prints.

Dr. Marshall, President of the Rumford Chemical Works, was appointed by the Alien Property Custodian to assist in the reorganization of the Agfa Ansco Company, after this concern had been taken over by the Government. Later, he was transferred to the management of E. Leitz, Inc., New York, a position which he still holds.

Besides being a trustee of the American Museum of Photography in Philadelphia, Dr. Marshall is one of the most ardent photographic collectors in America. He has specialized on the prints made by the great workers in photography from Fox Talbot and David Octavius Hill down through the whole history of photography.

The lecture, at 7:30 p. m., is open free to the public.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United State Army field rations K.

CALL Curtis 1000 LUMBER

N. H. Youth Praised for Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Realizing the necessity of looking to the youth of New Hampshire to do the lion's share of the work of growing and harvesting food crops during 1944, State officials today called attention to the fact that, during the past season, the boys and girls of the Granite State did five times as much work along this line as they did in 1942.

"This is a confirmation that year-around and seasonal adult farm labor are leaving our agricultural areas, with the result that we will be increasingly dependent, for the duration of the war, on youth under 18 years of age for the production and harvesting of food," said James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education, in summarizing the work accomplished.

State Board Report

"The results indicate the effectiveness of our schools in meeting the emergencies of war," Mr. Pringle continued. "The record of our boys and girls is a truly outstanding one for which I extend my congratulations."

The report of the State Board of Education showed that during the critical 1943 harvesting season, from the opening of the school year in September to December, 10,752 New Hampshire youngsters had worked a total of 65,964½ days. Boys totaled 6,979 and girls 3,773.

Types of work handled by the youngsters included the harvesting of apples, potatoes, corn, beans, tomatoes, squash and other vegetables. In addition, many hours of labor were devoted to filling silos, and doing other farm work, such as haying, feeding stock, tending and testing poultry, cutting wood and working on milk routes.

During the season, 11 schools closed for periods varying from three to 15 days. Ten schools operated on a temporary one-session school-day basis. Seventy-eight schools operated on a regular schedule, but released pupils who volunteered to harvest crops on an excused basis, with privilege of making up work lost. Ninety-five schools reported pupils used and excused through the use of one or a combination of the three plans approved by the State Board of Education.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions were passed by a number of New Hampshire agricultural organizations praising the timely assistance rendered in harvesting the farm crops of the State. These included the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, the State Grange, the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Labor of the State Council of Defense, and the State Supervisor of Emergency Farm Labor.

Commenting on the accomplishments by the youth of New Hampshire, K. E. Barraclough, State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor, said:

"If it had not been for our young people, it would have been impossible to have completed the harvest last fall. . . .

"In behalf of the County Agricultural Agents and the Farm Labor Assistants, I wish to express appreciation for such excellent cooperation in making it possible to have the help of the high school boys and girls in this important task. . . .

TREFREY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
Cor. Park and Beacon Streets
Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490

INVEST TODAY!

What sweeter music for the ears of our boys than a note assuring them that you, at home, are supporting the

FOURTH WAR LOAN DRIVE

INVEST TODAY!

THE BOSTON MUSIC COMPANY
116 Boylston Street . . . Next to Colonial Theatre
Telephone Order Service . . . HANcock 1561
"Everything in Music—Records"
Serving the Music Lovers of New England for Over Fifty-Eight Years

R. H. STEARNS CO.

SEE OUR TREMONT STREET WINDOW

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND ON THE WORLD'S FINEST INVESTMENT

War Bonds

For the person who purchases the highest amount (in dollar value) of war bonds from the R. H. Stearns Company during the Fourth War Loan Drive, beginning January 18th and ending February 15th,

MR. CHARLES HOPKINSON will paint a three-quarter-length portrait (approximately 40" by 50").

And, for the person purchasing the second highest amount (in dollar value), Mr. Hopkinson will paint a head-and-shoulders portrait (approximately 25" by 30"). We feel we have been singularly fortunate in securing the talents of Mr. Hopkinson, one of America's notable portraitists.

Among the many outstanding personalities Mr. Hopkinson has painted are the late Bishop Lawrence, Professor Bliss Perry and Eleanor Livingston Stetson, now Mrs. Walter D. Edmonds, whose portraits are hung in our Tremont Street window.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

TREMONT STREET AT TEMPLE PLACE • BOSTON 11 • PHONE HUBBARD 0260

FACTS you should know about TAXI CABS...

THE City of Boston Cab Association is composed of a group of serious-minded, patriotic and public-spirited business men, every one of whom is aware of his obligations and responsibilities for rendering an impartial and satisfactory public service. Generously and whole-heartedly have they answered beyond all expectation every civic and military call for participation, subscription and assistance.

The responsibilities of owners and employees are creditably discharged in light of limitations and war time restrictions over which we have no control. We are proud of our record of accomplishment on the home front and the part we all are playing to win the war and the peace to follow.

Our Policy...

Every cab driver has been thoroughly instructed by our association, as well as the *Boston Police Department*, as to his or her responsibilities. The overwhelming majority of the *men* and *women* who *drive our cabs are earnest, solid and substantial American citizens* who are fulfilling their duties creditably under most difficult conditions in accordance with our policy of *Honesty — Fair Dealing — Courtesy — Safety.* This is our four square policy. *There cannot be — there are not and there will not be any reservations or deviations from this definite policy of public service.*

YOUR RIGHTS

Every cab on the streets is at your service and every driver is instructed to accept without discrimination any orderly person bound on a legitimate errand within the prescribed 10-mile limit. *No driver is ever permitted to pick and choose his trip.* Occasionally you may hail a passing empty cab which does not heed your signal. The disappointment is pardonable because it might be responding to a telephone call which we regard as a contract for us to fulfill; perhaps it may be on an errand of mercy, an emergency hospital call, or to confine an expectant mother safely in the hospital.

Remember, too, that the meter in a taxicab is your safeguard. It is correct and untamperable. It is officially inspected and sealed. *You are never required to pay more than what the meter reads.* If you are one of a group headed for the same destination, you are not required to pay more than your proportionate share of what the meter reads.

If, however, you are a passenger in an unrelated group of passengers starting from the same point but going to separate destinations in the same general direction, then separate fares can be charged only on the condition that a new meter fare is started after each separate destination payment.

OUR LIMITATIONS

The taxicab industry, like others, has been restricted and its operations greatly curtailed. Nevertheless, these have been happily and patriotically accepted by us and to practice them is a double-fold privilege because they all add up to one common purpose—victory.

If your telephone call does not bring you a cab promptly—if you have to wait—remember, our city's population has increased and that the military needs, war-time and civilian emergencies have first choice. Consequently, immediate service to you, due to such conditions, is something beyond our control. We beg your indulgence under these most trying circumstances.

Naturally, with gasoline and tire rationing, manpower shortages, parts and materials curtailment, it is impossible to maintain pre-war standards, but we do maintain our pre-war ideals. These are inviolate.

All taxicabs are subject to regulations imposed by the *Boston Police Department* and the *U. S. Government Office of Defense Transportation.* Every cab has its quota of gasoline and mileage, beyond which it cannot go. Due to these restrictions, many of our cabs have, at times, been forced out of service temporarily which in itself has curtailed our service.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

No driver is eligible for employment in our industry until he is approved by the Police Commissioner of Boston. License to drive a taxicab is issued by the Boston Police Department only after exhaustive investigation of personal honesty, character and antecedents.

The taxicab industry has given many men to our armed forces. We are pledged to these men to hold their positions open and to retain their seniority rights when they return victorious. This re-employment was our policy for World War I and it remains our policy for our veterans of World War II. To all other veterans of our present war, we pledge a preference for employment in our industry.

Public opinion is the great American ruler
WE WILL KEEP FAITH

CITY OF BOSTON CAB ASSOCIATION
FRANK SAWYER, President
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE TAXI CAB INDUSTRY OF BOSTON
Let's All BACK THE ATTACK! Buy EXTRA WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Allied Landing Flanks Nazis in Italy

Continued from Page 1

hind the German lines was carried out successfully and the "situation is developing satisfactorily."

At the same time, British, American, and French troops opened up a general overland frontal attack against the Germans along the Gustav Line at Cassino.

The first troops of the new invasion thrust got ashore before dawn and as they spread out over the terrain succeeding waves followed and the task of landing supplies began almost immediately.

A German radiocast said the landing was made between Nettuno, near Anzio, about 30 miles southeast of the mouth of the Tiber, just above the Pontine Marshes.

The harbor of Nettuno has been accepted, the radiocast said.

"In view of the impossibility of breaking German resistance at the Southern Italian front," the radiocast declared, "the Allies decided to resort to a system of landings.

"Under cover of darkness," the radiocast continued, "they succeeded in forming bridgeheads between Nettuno and the mouth of the Tiber south of Rome and in occupying Nettuno Harbor. There are as yet no details about the progress of the heavy fighting which developed since the early hours of today."

First reports which came here from advanced headquarters in Italy did not indicate the degree of German resistance encountered by landing units.

The smash into the Liro Valley came from the Cassino area, where American and French troops have been pressing against the German Gustav Line. American troops crossed the Rapido River "under withering fire," a communiqué said.

British troops, who crossed the lower Garigliano River Jan. 17, seized Tremensuoli, about a mile north of captured Minturno, and farther inland occupied Vandra, about a half mile north of the Garigliano. The British took 450 prisoners.

French troops converging on Cassino from the northeast seized an important height.

A large force of Flying Fortresses attacked two important German air bases in France north of Marseille on Jan. 21, and gave the creaking rail system in Northern Italy another stiff jolt.

These and other widespread air operations helped to soften enemy defenses for the new amphibious landing on the West Coast of Italy.

Twenty German fighters were knocked from the sky during the day.

Five American planes were lost during the operations.

Cannon in Command Of U. S. 12th Air Force

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 22

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the Allied Air Force in the Mediterranean theater, announced yesterday the appointment of Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon as commanding general of the United States 12th Air Force.

General Cannon also will serve as commander of the Tactical Air Force, which is composed of American and British units operating in close support of the Fifth and Eighth Armies. This command recently was left vacant by the departure from this war theater of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Air Over Reich:

Magdeburg Crushed By RAF Bombing

The RAF's campaign to flatten German industrial targets crushed the city of Magdeburg in Saxony last night under more than 2,000 long tons of bombs as the major phase of a great aerial operation which included a smaller attack on Berlin.

The new blows against Germany, following a heavy 2,200-ton assault on the Capital the previous night, cost the RAF 53 bombers, one of the heaviest losses suffered in a year.

They came while the Germans themselves were stabbing at London and Southeast England with two sharp raids by a force of approximately 90 bombers.

Magdeburg, a city of 300,000 on the left bank of the Elbe River, about 83 miles southwest of Berlin, is a junction point for the main railways to Leipzig, Kassel, and Hamburg—all previously hit heavily.

Magdeburg itself was bombed exactly a week before by Mosquitoes while a big fleet of British bombers concentrated on the aircraft manufacturing center of Brunswick, 26 miles away, which some neutral sources now say "ceases to exist."

The British Air Ministry declared the blast at Magdeburg as "a very heavy attack" and said great fires were left burning.

The RAF force which returned to Berlin, where fires still blazed from the 2,300-ton bombing of the night before, included both four-engined Lancasters and the swift Mosquitoes.

At the same time, other bombers struck unidentified targets in France, following the Jan. 21 1,000-plane daylight assault on the so-called "Rocket-Gun Coast" in the neighborhood of Pas de Calais.

The Germans, goaded into making a counterblow, sent one group of bombers across the Channel before midnight and another in the early hours of the morning.

They operated mainly over Southeast England, but about 30 of the invaders struck into the London area.

A communiqué said "bombs were dropped at a number of places. Damage was caused and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal."

Russia:

Germans Tricked By Stalin Feints

Premier Stalin's grand strategy of the north has begun to take shape.

As the attack of the Red Army commenced to unfold at the far end of the long front, it became apparent that Stalin had feinted strongly in one direction, then added another feint which deceived the Germans into believing this was the real blow, and, as the Nazis hurried to cover up, he struck them at Leningrad, the very head of their line.

Now it can be seen that his attacks at Vitebsk last month, which drew large numbers of German troops to this sector, 400 miles south of Leningrad, was the first feint. The second feint, designed to fool the Nazis into thinking that this might be the real blow, came in the direction of Novosokolniki, 90 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

The Germans poured troops and tanks and mobile guns into these areas, seeking to prevent a breakthrough toward Riga that might cut off scores of Nazi divisions to the north. When they were properly transferred, the Red Army—which was preparing all the time for this—launched its Leningrad and Volkhov offensives.

Soviet capture of Mga, key rail junction 30 miles southeast of Leningrad, not only reunites Russia's second city by rail with Moscow, but gives Leningrad a permanent rail link to tap Lend-Lease supplies coming from the northern port of Murmansk through Volkhov. During the seige, Allied supplies had been reaching the northern city over a railway built on Lake Ladoga's ice and a highway wrested from the enemy a year ago.

Reduction of the strategic junction climaxed a new breakthrough on a 30-mile front from the Nerva River southeast to the town of Vinyagolovo. It freed from German control the railway running from Leningrad to Moscow, 400 miles to the southeast, via Volkhov, Volgada, and Yaroslavl. Under direct pressure from advancing Soviet forces was the main Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway a few miles westward.

The two northern Russian armies were on the offensive along the whole length and breadth of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts, a Moscow communiqué reported.

"Under continuous blows by Soviet troops, the enemy is rolling back in a southerly direction and abandoning one fortified place after another," the war bulletin announced.

Other units of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army were driving south and southwest of the city toward Krasnogvardeisk, junction of an east-west escape rail line leading to Narva, Estonia. Capture of this strategic center would trap untold thousands of Germans fleeing from the East.

The same troops were punching Germans in front of them toward troops of Gen. Kyril A. Meretskov's army racing west from captured Novgorod, less than 100 miles south of Leningrad.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Halt German Attack

Violent fighting throughout mountainous Croatia during which Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) guerrillas repulsed German attacks and then swung over to the offensive was reported in the Yugoslav Liberation Army communiqué.

Marshal Broz' forces were also mopping up in Western Bosnia areas which have been freed from the invader, the bulletin declared. Street fighting still was going on in German-occupied Tuzla, which was attacked by partisans Jan. 21.

Pacific:

Japanese Bases Hard Hit by Allies

In two days, Allied aircraft have dropped nearly 150 tons of bombs on Japanese positions in the Ramu Valley of New Guinea, less than 50 miles south of the important port of Madang, where they have been facing Australian troops since early last Fall.

For more than a week, the Bogadjim sector, about half way between Dumpu and Madang, has been raided time after time by planes attacking bridges, supplies, and the fine road the Japanese built with Chinese coolie labor.

In addition to the inland ground menace, the Japanese also are confronted with American forces 50 miles along the coast southeast of Madang in the vicinity of invaded Saidor.

North of Madang, American PT boats operating well beyond their bases were reported in an Allied communiqué to have destroyed four barges, killing 160 Japanese reinforcement troops.

This was the latest in a series of weakening blows affecting Madang operations. During the past week, Allied planes have tended to isolate Madang by striking at the near-by air base of Alexishafen, on beyond at Hansa Bay, and yet farther northwest at Wewak. These attacks have spread destruction with more than 600 tons of explosives and have cost the Japanese some 40 planes.

Headquarters announced that a new raid at Hansa Bay by low-flying Mitchells and strafing fighters resulted in destruction of 20 barges, supply dumps, and anti-aircraft batteries.

In the whole New Guinea range of air activity—from the Ramu Valley to Aitape, beyond Wewak, where a 1,000-ton Japanese freighter was damaged—no mention was made of any enemy air opposition nor of any Allied losses.

Elsewhere in the South and Southwest Pacific, American destroyers shelled the Japanese in the Northern Solomons along the coast between Bouganiville and Buka; and Liberators twice raided Amboina, northwest of Australia, downing five interceptors but losing two bombers.

In the Central Pacific, Army and Navy bombers kept up the daily attacks on the Japanese-held Marshall Islands with raids on Wotje Atoll and Emidj and Tmiet Islands of Jaluit Atoll.

Defense Against Nazi Booby Traps

Associated Press

New Weapons Bring New Tactics

British troops in Italy work blind through "Moascar Stocks," under watchful eyes of instructors, learning to handle booby traps and mines without being able to see them, as final step in training men in all matters pertaining to mines and booby traps used by both enemy and Allies.

Japanese Sank Drums; Saved Yanks Trouble

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Solomons, Jan. 22

There were some drums of oil on the beach at Empress Augusta Bay. A storm washed some out to sea.

To prevent them from falling into Japanese hands, a United States dive bomber was sent out to destroy them.

Before the bomber could fulfill its mission, Japanese on the edge of the American beachhead spotted the oil drums.

They mistook them for submarines. So they opened up with their artillery and sank them.

Leapfrog Plan in Italy: Airfield Network Is Key

Continued from Page 1

natural advantages for defenders are far less marked.

In fact, the success of this morning's landings, carried out with the assistance of powerful units of the Allied navies which now have valuable bases in Italy itself, will confront the Germans with the necessity of making a quick get-out of the central regions if they hope to save their army there.

The Germans' paramount need in Italy at this juncture is air superiority. This they most emphatically do not have.

For one thing their airmen are hopelessly outnumbered. For another their airfields have been subjected to a heavy pre-landings blitz.

At sea, too, they are hopelessly outmatched. So it is almost a case of unaided German land forces against the combined weight of Allied air, sea, and land strength.

Hitherto it hasn't been possible to bring this to bear. Now it is being applied. German prospects of delaying the northward progress of the Fifth and Eighth Armies for a long time are seen to be as dim as formerly they were bright.

This, however, doesn't minimize the danger, difficulty, and daring of the Allies' attempt to smash through the quick way.

Naval Bombardment

The heavy bombardment of Nazi shore positions by British cruisers and destroyers Tuesday night presaged the new landing.

This was not just a casual affair. It was a purposeful one and the cruisers pumped in hundreds of shells from their six inch and 5.25 guns.

Meanwhile, British troops have strengthened and widened the bridgeheads established across the Garigliano River. From these they are thrusting forward toward the high ground the Germans are utilizing for the defense belt they call their "Gustav" line. The British are pressing on in the face of resistance that is tough everywhere, particularly so before Castelforte, which is two miles away from the river. There is bitter fighting now on the lower slopes of Monte Cosina Damiano.

Three hundred prisoners have been taken by the British in the fighting along the lower reaches of the Garigliano since the river was crossed.

The German defense system is absorbent and at the same time resilient, one lending itself to an offensive type of defense. An illustration of this is shown by the fact that the Germans as well as the Americans are sending patrols across the Rapido River in the center of the Fifth Army front to the right of the Garigliano sector.

Apart from the capture of the foot of Mt. Il Lago by French troops to the right of the Garigliano sector there has been no significant recent change in forward positions. But there has been ters because the Germans are parnumerous sharp patrol encounticularly anxious to prevent the Allies from reaching the highway that links Pescara across Italy with Rome.

There has been an improvement in the weather in Italy this week and the Allies have taken the fullest advantage of it to stage a renewed blitz by heavy bombers on enemy airfields. At the same time medium bombers attacked the railyards northwest of Rome as part of a plan to isolate Rome from communication with Northern Italy. Also in furtherance of this policy RAF Wellington night bombers went for targets on the west coast line between Leghorn and San Vincenzo. The main point of attack was the vital railway bridge at Cocina which the Wellingtons last damaged on Nov. 12.

Runner Runs Radio To Confound Nazis

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Delayed. (AP)—Private Ray J. Scott, of Seattle, Wash., was supposed to be just a runner between a battalion command post and a forward artillery observation post but he turned out to be a jack of all trades—a master at them all.

The Germans got the range on the observation post and killed the radio operator. The forward observer was killed and the radio knocked out by an exploding shell. But Private Scott started tinkering with it, got it to working and then took over the observation work too.

He called for more fire to get the counterattacking Jerries just in front of him. It got them and kept knocking his radio out of commission but he kept tinkering it back into operation again. Finally it was wrecked so badly that he picked it up and carried it back to the command post.

When operating the observation post all alone under heavy fire, he identified himself to a puzzled command post radio operator with: "That's who I said, Private Scott—just Private Scott."

Argentine Quake Area to Be Rebuilt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Ramirez announced Jan. 21 that the Argentine nation would rebuild the city of San Juan on the site where rescue workers still are searching through ruins for victims of last week's earthquake.

President Ramirez said the new city would be built along modern lines to withstand tremors such as the one which has just caused more than 3,500 fatalities, and would be underwritten by the Government to the amount of 500,000,000 pesos ($125,000,000).

When the actual work of reconstruction will commence, however, is problematical because of the present difficulty of obtaining steel and other necessary materials.

Survivors of the San Juan quake now are scattered all over Argentina. Most of them are destitute.

Effects of the disaster were not confined to San Juan. In the near-by village of Angaco 47 perished and 26 were injured while Albardon Department counted 11 fatalities and 300 injured.

Toronto Women Work on Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Citizens of this city are impressed with the way in which women are working into positions long held by men in the publicly owned street railway system. This organization has 272 women who have replaced former male employees.

Some 490 men who used to work for the system are now in active war service. In the places of many of them women are driving buses, operating streetcars or taking tickets.

One woman drives a service truck around the yard and another repairs armatures at the Hillcrest repair shop. Some 35 are car cleaners and mechanical "fix-alls" in the rolling stock department, 18 operate streetcars, 66 are bus drivers, 68 are conductors, four work in garages, seven are house cleaners in the garages and barns, and 27 are bus cleaners.

Another 53 are clerks and office workers in the traffic department. The Toronto Transportation Commission now has 22 guides, posted in all kinds of weather, in downtown Toronto and at war plants, to give information and sell tickets.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United State Army field rations K.

Nazi Weakness in North Grave Threat to Finland

Continued from Page 1

fullest extent in the defeat of Japan. Where one submarine showed itself, others would be coming. It was an omen of the future hinting that the East Indies outposts of the Japanese sooner or later will be under powerful pressure from the West as well as from the East.

But the most important event of the week was the opening of the Russian drive on the Leningrad front which, in its first six days, utterly smashed the powerful German siege ring which had strangled that city of the north for 2½ years. There was every reason to believe that those siege lines were as strong as German engineering skill could make them. That they were broken and could be broken in such short time was an indication of manpower strain on the German front. With a full garrison, and the will to resist, such military works could be held for a long time against the heaviest pressure. They were not held and the only plausible explanation is lack of sufficient men on that front for the task.

Russian Line Too Long

This presumed German shortage at Leningrad did not necessarily mean that German manpower resources are below the danger line for its general strategic defense.

The siege line may have been weakened to build up the reserve for the Western Front on the assumption that the threat to Leningrad had lost its meaning in a defensive strategy.

The German willingness to give up Leningrad could easily be due to the interesting fact that the Russian front is today 600 miles longer than it was last August, when the Russian offensive got under way. The easiest way open to the Germans to shorten the line would be to abandon the long narrow salient running up the Baltic Coast. It is now dangerously extended at both northern and southern fringes. They could take off that 600 miles, and much more, by pulling in both flanks. Each withdrawal would have political implications of supreme importance. To pull back on the Baltic means almost certainly abandoning Finland. To pull back out of the Dnieper Bend and the Crimea means raising unrest in the Balkans dangerously close to the panic line.

It is a reasonable assumption that the German High Command, faced with the imperative necessity of shortening the Russian front, called for a political decision.

Should they fall back in the south and perhaps as a result be forced to loosen their grip on the Balkans? Or should they abandon Finland?

There are impressive reasons for thinking the decision was at the expense of Finland. One is the thinly held shell of a defense which the Russians broke south of Leningrad. The other is the extraordinary tenacity of the German defense in the Lower Dnieper and the continued desperate clutch maintained on the Crimea.

Finland is "Stepchild"

Political as well as military logic supports this theory. Finland is the most isolated of all the German satellites. What happens there can have an effect in the Balkans, but a remote and delayed and easily cushioned effect. It may be culturally and ethnographically more closely related to Germany than the Balkan states, but from political and military viewpoints it is a stepchild. It can be tossed to the wolves with less resultant panic to the rest of the brood. And Finland has extremely little value to Germany as a source of raw materials. It produces lumber, but little else. Its retention is in no sense vital to German war economy. It is, in fact, a drain on German food reserves.

The Balkans, on the other hand, produce a surplus of food, provide an indispensable source of oil, and cover Germany's southern flank. They are an integral part of the German "European Fortress" whereas Finland is only an exposed outpost. Thus, when the course of war imposes the sacrifice of one satellite, Finland is chosen as the first victim.

No other theory than this provides an adequate explanation of why the Germans have clung so unexpectedly to their dangerous position in the Dnieper Bend. By all military logic they would have pulled out of it long ago to use the troops there in covering the approaches to Poland. They have gambled dangerously in letting the Russians push from Kiev across the Polish frontier to a position threatening the main supply line south to Odessa.

It has been widely assumed for two weeks that the Dnieper Bend positions were being held by only a thin screen to cover a withdrawal. But there is still no sign of any such withdrawal and a stalemate of over two weeks in the Bend and the continued grip on the Crimea both appear to change the estimate. Instead of a covering screen, it may well be a thoroughly serious German effort to hold the area inside the Bend and the Crimea as a cushion to protect Rumania and the Balkans.

Such an effort imposes a heavy strain on the German armies on the Russian front. If they must accept this strain, they certainly are doubly anxious to cut their commitments at any other point where it can be done cheaply. Thus the strong and hazardous German stand in the Dnieper Bend and the thinness of the siege line around Leningrad give us confirmatory bearings of first importance on the probable nature of German plans on the Russian front.

Madagascar Bars Gold Transactions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Transactions of gold have been prohibited in Madagascar, French Colony in the Indian Ocean, by an order which forbids private holding, purchase, sale, storage, and pawning of the metal in the form of powder, nuggets, or ingots, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Industrial users of gold may obtain quantities from the Bank of Madagascar upon payment of a 40 per cent tax in excess of the purchase price, but privately-held quantities must be sold to the Central Treasury of Free France at a fixed price and deposited in the bank.

New Beauty For Hair

home sizes for hair hands bath 10c-19c-39c at druggists or "5 and 10" favored at beauty and barber shops

Noonan's LEMON Shampoo

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION

Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Boston Tel. COM. 1530

During four wars, Bachrach has photographed the true strength and character of American men-of-the-sea

The Del Sarto portrait is made only by BACHRACH Sketched from a Bachrach portrait

Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SPECIALTY STORE Filene's

TRAPUNTO BOW DRESS

100% wool coat dress, lavished with trapunto embroideries.

$14.95

Keep warm, keep beautiful in this slim wool coat dress. It buttons all the way up the front so you can slip into it in a jiffy. Heaven blue, aqua, dove gray. Sizes 16½ to 24½, $14.95.

Filene's Women's Better dresses, sixth floor

BOSTON

...YOU NEED A RESERVE SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THE

Charlestown FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

Safe Proven Friendly

THOMPSON SQUARE STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

BANK BY MAIL

It's safe, economical, and makes the Bank as convenient to you as your nearest letter box. Write for free booklet and forms to Dept. M.

Easy to fix cuts, bruises, worn spots in tires. SO-LO also mends shoes, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth. SPREADS ON like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed. At Hardware & 10c Stores

Achievement in the shape of new enterprises, new products, new opportunities of employment, will reward the phenomenal wartime expansion of South African industry.

Then, even as today Henwoods' reputation will be a guarantee of prompt, reliable service and high quality goods at fair prices. Honesty of purpose always has been the foundation stone of Henwoods' policy. Their advanced methods of sales, business and staff organization have made for genuine cheerfulness and helpfulness on the part of their staff. They like to go out of their way to make sure "you get a good deal at Henwoods."

HENWOODS Durban and Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICA
HUNT, LEUCHARS & HEPBURN LTD.
P. O. Box 653, Pretoria
Tel. Add. Vangpre. Phone: Nos. 2-0811
FOR ALL BUILDING MATERIALS
We Manufacture First Grade Joinery, "Universal" Teak Windows, Fencing Materials and Builders Ironmongery
Call or Write for Quotations
Branches at: DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, LOURENCO MARQUES, BRAKPAN, GERMISTON and KLERKSDORP.

Finneys Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
—where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

Prices and Your Purse: Enough Seed for Planting

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 22

If those pictures in seed catalogues have begun to intrigue you, here's news from the War Food Administration. "Although certain accustomed varieties may be missing next spring, no U. S. gardener will need to be without enough seed for planting."

Cabbage will probably be the shortest, due to the severe winter of 1942-43 in the Pacific Northwest that accounted for reduced supplies for this spring. Cabbage, beet, carrot and onion seed have been generally short for several years.

Other Tidbits

February will see a general lowering of fish prices, 10 to 20 per cent lower than you are paying now.

Fresh vegetables are considerably cheaper this winter than last.

Ex-refrigerator repair men, now working on jobs less important to the national welfare, have been requested by the War Manpower Commission to return to their former trade.

Each civilian will have available to him in 1944 the products from four pounds of cocoa beans, instead of only 3½ in 1943.

V-Furniture Sales

You can expect clearance sales of "victory" models of springless upholstered furniture shortly. Manufacturers who have had to resort to wooden springs, padding and other devices for more than a year have now been granted permission to resume use of a limited quantity of steel springs.

Double Plus

If you've had difficulty getting face tissues, here are the reasons: Heavy demand, plus an acute paper and pulp shortage, plus use for cleaning rifles. WPB sees little prospect of a greater supply soon.

Butter 'Stamps'

OPA's reason why it doesn't issue separate stamps for butter and meat: value of butter stamps would have to be changed seasonally from week to week; some sections of the country use more butter than others; and lastly, it would mean another set of stamps for everybody to bother with.

Stoves Still Rationed

Though general restrictions on the purchase of plumbing, cooking and heating equipment have been removed, you still need an OPA ration certificate to buy various types of domestic cooking and heating stoves. Eliminated are approximately 7,500 consumer applications that used to be received at WPB field offices each month for plumbing and heating equipment.

Pigskin Shoes

Consumers who have eaten a record amount of pork this month may soon be wearing pigskin on their feet, under shoe production plans now being discussed in Washington.

Refugees In Spain Number Almost 10,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Approximately 10,000 refugees from occupied countries, 2,000 of whom are "stateless," were reported to be in Spain at the end of 1943 by the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee here today. The term "stateless" in this case applies not only to those of Jewish blood whose citizenship has been repudiated by the Nazi countries, but also the political refugees who dare not apply to their respective embassies for help.

Arrangements are being made to evacuate a considerable number of families in this group to Palestine, vessels being scheduled to leave Spain and Portugal the end of this month.

The refugee situation in Spain, according to information from the Quaker Relief Office in Madrid, the announcement said, appears in a state of flux. The Spanish authorities ordered large-scale liberation from the internment camp at Miranda in March. Later in May, for some undisclosed reason, this policy was reversed. By the end of August, although the camp is constructed for only 1,500 persons, it was estimated the population at Miranda was about 3,000.

With a staff of 15 members, the Quaker Relief Office in Madrid renders such conscientious service to those without diplomatic representation that it is impossible to close at a reasonable hour in the evening, every worker being sufficiently interested to wish to remain until the work is done.

Research Foundation Announced by Stevens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Announcement of the organization of the Stevens Research Foundation, a nonprofit corporation to carry on scientific and industrial research in co-operation with Stevens Institute of Technology, was made by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens, at the annual dinner of the Institute's Alumni Association at the Astor Hotel here last night.

The Foundation, Dr. Davis said, was an outgrowth of the extensive program of research Stevens has carried on in recent years and which has expanded greatly during the war.

Twins in Romance

Associated Press

Two Smiles for One Major

Jennie Spero (left), Transcontinental and Western Airlines hostess, met an Army Air Corps major aboard her plane. He promised to telephone her for a dinner date. When he called, Jennie had a previous engagement, so her twin, Stella (right), also a TWA hostess, substituted for her. Stella will marry the officer, Maj. Joseph K. McNay of Long Beach, Calif. Both girls are from Westfield, Mass.

British Seize Argentine Aid; Inquiry Searches for Spy Ring

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 22(AP)—The British have seized an Argentine Consul as an "enemy agent," the Argentine Foreign Office has announced, and an investigation is now under way to determine whether a spy ring is operating within Argentina.

Several persons already have been detained in connection with the probe, last night's announcement said. The investigation was launched by the Argentine Government after Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, recently named as Auxiliary Consul at Barcelona, Spain, was taken by British officials from a vessel at Trinidad while en route to his post.

Trinidad is a British possession off the Venezuela coast.

"The British Foreign Office informed this Chancellory (Foreign office) that detention was the result of information that proved Hellmuth was an enemy agent," the communiqué declared, and Hellmuth "has been relieved of his functions because his conduct appears to have been compromising."

Hellmuth was one of the newest members of the consulate staff.

Asserting that "as information supplied by the British Foreign Office may imply the existence of an espionage organization in our country, of which Hellmuth was said to be a member," the announcement said that "the Government has ordered an ample investigation and has given all information to the Federal police."

[An Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, said yesterday that the newspaper La Razon had published a purported photograph of a letter signed by Ruppert Weilhermer, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Germany Embassy at Buenos Aires, instructing all Nazi agents in South America to do their utmost this year to break up the Pan-American bloc.]

New Tax Bill Moves Ahead By House and Senate Action

Continued from Page 1

vote, however, will be made when the soldiers ballot issue reaches the House floor, probably Tuesday.

There was only a bare prospect today that President Roosevelt would veto as "inadequate" the tax bill which has now passed both House and Senate. It is expected in many quarters, however, that he will shortly be asking the Treasury to propose new and larger taxes to Congress. In his state-of-the-union message Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that current revenues, estimated at $41,000,000,000, are running 59 per cent behind expenditures.

Although the Administration was defeated in its request for the full $10,500,000,000 asked by the Treasury, the President won a moderate victory in retaining the curbs he asked on war profits. The Senate accepted with few changes a series of last-minute amendments by its Finance Committee restoring most of the teeth previously extracted from the war contract renegotiation section.

Renegotiation Issue

With the Senate Finance Committee almost completely reversing its position after having previously recommended nullification of the contract renegotiation law, the bill as finally passed actually tightened some provisions of the war contract renegotiation sections as approved by the House which passed the tax bill before Christmas.

By retaining the contract renegotiation teeth, Congress has upheld one of the five points in the President's state-of-the-union message.

On the income tax front, hope for simplification of taxes and tax returns rests with the conference committee, to which the measure has now been handed, since the Senate rejected House simplification suggestions.

The Senate bill continues the "victory" tax on a flat 3 per cent rate on incomes or more than $624 a year, regardless of dependents, whereas the House formula would have integrated this levy with the normal tax by increasing the latter rate to 10 per cent. The Senate bill repeals the earned income credit against normal income tax, and retains the 20 per cent withholding tax as well as existing individual tax rates, exemptions and tables of the present law.

Boost in Profits Tax

Other highlights of the tax measure include:

Increase in excess profits tax for corporations from 90 to 95 per cent, a boost which is expected to yield $502,700,000.

A requirement that labor unions and other tax-exempt organizations shall file annually with the Treasury informational financial statements.

An amendment, known as the anti-hobbies amendments, limiting to $20,000 plus gross income the deductible loss of an individual engaged in a trade or business which has lost money for five consecutive years.

A provision freezing social security taxes at 1 per cent for this year, a provision not in the House bill.

Nearly half of the extra revenue brought in by hte new tax bill is expected to come from new and higher excise taxes. Thus distilled spirits taxes are raised from $6 to $9 a gallon, the tax on local telephone service is upped from 10 to 15 per cent, and the retail tax on furs rises from 10 to 20 per cent.

Democratic Party Chiefs Facing Dangerous Schisms

Continued from Page 1

manship and there seems to be little doubt that Robert E. Hannegan of Missouri, who only recently was named Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be confirmed as his successor.

'Draft' Proposed

The gathering of the Democratic National Committeemen has provided the springboard for the preliminary launching of a good deal of talk in support of a fourth-term "draft." It is already openly advocated by numerous of the leading committeemen and appeared to be openly opposed by none of the leading committeemen.

It is obvious that the pattern of 1940, as far as the President's renomination is concerned, is being repeated with only the change of one numeral in the title, and so far Washington correspondents have yet to encounter one Democratic—or one Republican politician—who does not take it for granted that the Democratic presidential nominee is all settled. Like 1940, Mr. Roosevelt is doing nothing overtly to obtain the renomination and is doing nothing to discourage renomination—and that is the way to get it.

The evident fact is that no matter how much Democratic politicians rant against the Administration and argue among themselves, they are eager to renominate the President. This was illustrated at the session of Midwest committeemen when Mr. Quigley held a "protest meeting" to complain about Harry L. Hopkins and David K. Niles, White House assistants, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and A. G. Black, Director of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Quigley characterized the attitude of the conference as hoping that the Democratic Party can win back the farm vote "lost by such misfits."

All Want Roosevelt

Now, the interesting political fact is that despite all this bitter talk, Mr. Quigley, no less than his colleagues, is enthusiastic for a fourth term on the ground that "President Roosevelt should write the peace."

Another controversy disturbing the Democrats stems from the criticism among some members of the presence among Committee officers of Oscar R. Ewing, a Vice-Chairman, and George Allen, Secretary, because both represent corporate interests which have business before Government agencies or Congress.

Mr. Ewing represents the Aluminum Company of America. Mr. Allen is with the Home Fire Insurance Company. Fire insurance companies are pushing legislation before Congress to exempt them from antitrust statutes.

Early in the New Deal, President Roosevelt forced three members of the Democratic National Committee who had set up law-lobbyist offices here to resign from the Committee.

The two Republican congressional victories in Pennsylvania this week further dilutes Democratic prospects and weakens the Administration on the Hill. The present make-up of the House is 217 Democrats—one less than a majority — 209 Republicans, 4 minor party members, 4 Democratic vacancies, and 1 Republican vacancy. These Democratic vacancies are in Oklahoma, Alabama, New York and Colorado. The Republicans believe they may fill the two vacancies in Oklahoma and Colorado if special elections are held. The Republic vacancy is in Illinois, caused by the passing of Representative William H. Wheat—a strong Republican district.

Comfort for Democrats

The Democrats affect to be comforted by the fact that in the by-elections which have been won by the Republicans, and in the other elections in 1942 and 1943, with exceptions, a light vote has been cast as compared to presidential years. Their hope is that when the "stay-at-home vote" comes out, it will vote the Democratic ticket, particularly if President Roosevelt heads that ticket. They don't know, however, that this will be so and that is what worries them. To speculate on how voters might have voted had they felt strongly enough to go to the polls on election days is rather idle.

The Administration is banking on the war to win the election. Without it as an issue, few Democrats would have real hope. To win they must retain the labor vote, the Negro vote in northern states, and they must have a big percentage of the soldier vote. They have little hope of the farmer vote.

More Than One Teheran Is Needed

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 — Recent events have shown that though the Teheran conference achieved unanimity on the conduct of the war it will take more than one conference to fish all the political flies out of the ointment of Soviet-Anglo-American political harmony.

These flies are carefully examined in the current issue of the magazine War and the Working Class. The chief basic Soviet grievance seems to be resentment over the suspicion that anti-Soviet and pro-appeasement elements are still extremely active and vocal in both Britain and America. The recent Pravda "Cairo rumor" may have been intended to force this issue into the open.

From the Soviet standpoint it is inconceivable that certain American newspapers should continue unrestrained in an anti-Russian policy. It must be remembered that in Russia freedom of the press in the American and British manner is not understood. War and the Working Class says of one particularly obnoxious American article, "When you read a certain article in that paper you would think it was published in a country fighting not against Germany but against the Soviet Union."

The Polish Controversy

Closely linked with Soviet resentment over apparent anti-Russian activities and utterances is displeasure at what appears to them to be a blind or willful refusal of an influential section of Anglo-American opinion to appreciate or even attempt to understand the Soviet side of the Polish controversy.

They feel that to a large extent geographical, ethnological, and historical facts have been ignored in favor of a sentimental approach which misuses legitimate public affection and admiration for the Polish people.

In this connection, the current issue of War and the Working Class publishes the first instalment of a detailed review of Soviet-Polish relations since the last war which is also a scathing indictment of the prewar Polish ruling clique.

The same article goes into the details of the boundary dispute.

Hint for British Action

The feeling of the Russians concerning the old Polish ruling class must be taken into account in considering the present composition of the Polish Government in exile. The recent Soviet conciliatory proposals were presumably made not with hope that they would be accepted by the present Polish government group but that there might be a Cabinet reshuffle resulting in the emergence of a group more favorable to the Russian viewpoint.

The Polish Government enjoys British hospitality and support and is presumably amenable to suggestions of the British Government. Hence it is felt in some circles here that a large share of responsibility for breaking the deadlock should come from British sources.

Leading American observers here are convinced of the sincerity of the Soviet Union's expressed desire for a strong and friendly postwar Poland. While the boundary dispute has received the most publicity it is by no means the only question outstanding, and its settlement will be far easier than that of many fundamental problems of policy and orientation which must be solved before a Soviet-Polish concord is achieved.

Rightly or wrongly, it is generally believed in Moscow that the present Polish leaders conceive of their postwar mission in terms of a "cordon sanitaire" between the Soviet Union and the west, and seek a return to the prewar precarious equilibrium based on an alliance of small states.

Animosities rooted deep in the past must be overcome and suspicion give way to confidence. The Soviet Union is convinced that this is possible with a democratic Poland.

The Russians are strongly hostile to any attempt to restore or perpetuate reactionary Fascist or semi-Fascist regimes anywhere in Europe. This accounts for the adverse remarks contained in the same issue of War and the Working Class concerning British and American policy in Italy. The Russians say the western democracies have failed to establish representative and democratic government in the liberated portions of Italy or to destroy remnants of the Fascist regime in accordance with the "Declaration on Italy" adopted at the Moscow conference.

Greek Policy Criticized

There is also adverse criticism of the policy of the Cairo Royalist Greek Government in supporting Col. Napoleon Zervas, who like Gen. Draja Mihailovic in Yugoslavia is opposed to the Partisan movement and is suspected of collaborating with the Germans.

Growing out of the same suspicion as to motives and fundamental policies is the fear expressed in another article that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be used in furtherance of specific policies or selfish interests.

While many points thus raised are controversial there is no harm done in bringing them out into the open where they can be discussed and threshed out.

While there are two sides to every question, as regards the removal of certain deep-seated political suspicions it will require much time, good will, and right thinking.

But an eloquent proof of progress already made on the road of understanding is that there are no longer any recriminations regarding the military conduct of the war which used to be the sorest subject of all hereabouts. On this point at least agreement appears to be complete, and for the moment that is the main thing.

Federal Group to Dispose Of Surplus War Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Surplus war property will be held, operated, or sold by the War Assets Corporation, a Government company organized for the purpose eventually of handling such assets as stockpiles of raw materials, machinery, war plants, and surplus equipment and properties of the armed forces, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

Donna Lo
Modern Beauty Preparations
Cleansing Emulsions • Lipstick
Face Powder
Rouge • Shampoo
Eau de Cologne
Bath Oil • Perfumes
Sold in Atlanta Exclusively at
GEO. MUSE CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call Jackson 0414

Echols Grocery Co.
818 N. Highland Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
The Patronage of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Is Appreciated
Everything for the Table in SELECT FOODS
HEM. 0344

Gold Shield Laundries
Atlanta, Ga.

American	Ma. 1016
Capital City	Ve. 4711
Decatur	De. 1606
Excelsior	Wa. 2454
Guthman	Wa. 8661
May's	He. 5300
Piedmont	Wa. 7651
Trio	Ve. 4721
Troy	He. 2766

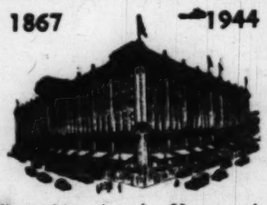
Today, More Than Ever, Insist On DPQ*
It Means More, Yet Costs No More!
*Davison-Paxon Quality
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA — Affiliated with MACY'S

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
CH. 3619
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

MIAMI, FLA.
COMPLETE SUNDRIES
New, Modern Soda Fountain
LUNCHES SERVED
COURTEOUS TREATMENT
Your patronage appreciated
BOULEVARD SUNDRY CO.
2025 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 2-1618
One block North First Church of Christ, Scientist

MIAMI, FLA.
Phil Davis
MIAMI'S COMPLETE STORE FOR MEN
138 East Flagler Street
Tel. 2-2550

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1867 1944

Everything for the Home and Each member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Proudly presents the largest selection of Quality Spring Suits Coats — Dresses
Selby-Bonfield
2007 3rd Ave. N.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED HILL STORES NEIGHBORHOOD STORES

EVA MURRAH, Inc.
Southside's Exclusive Shop for Women
We Cater to the Individual
BUY AN EXTRA WAR BOND
2005-07 Highland Ave. Phone 1369
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Show that you care . . . display your 4th War Loan Sticker
ALABAMA'S LARGEST STORE
PIZITZ
Home Owned and Home Operated
Birmingham, Alabama

JIM DANDY DECORATED

PEARL MEAL
1716 10th Avenue North

E. E. FORBES & SONS PIANO CO., Inc.

Let us help you make your home more comfortable, more attractive, and happier. We have the furniture, the accessories and the right musical instruments. Come in and see our display.
Stores at Anniston, Decatur, Gadsden and Montgomery
403 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

29.95
your Rosenblum suit,
in impeccable good taste—the all-wool cardigan suit in rose, brown or gold, sizes 10 to 18.
Loveman's ROSENBLUM SUITS, second floor
Loveman's

Day in and day out, you can depend on Utopia for the better results that save you money in the long run, and help you get the most out of all your clothes.
UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
BRING HANGERS WITH CLEANING
PHONE 3-4215
CLEANERS—DYERS
Convenient cash and carry branch offices
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The London Theater Flourishes

By Harold Hobson

London

The London theater swings into the New Year with flags flying, drums beating, and trumpets sounding. If it is true that money talks, then the noise in the box offices of Shaftesbury Avenue and the Strand must be rapidly rising to a shout.

Two plays—Coward's "Blithe Spirit" and Esther MacCracken's "Quiet Week End"—have already run for more than a thousand performances each. This war has now been on longer than the last, during which four plays—"Chu Chin Chow," "Romance," "A Little Bit of Fluff," and "The Maid of the Mountains"—attained this record. None of these pieces had qualities as distinguished as those possessed by the two most successful plays of the present conflict.

* * *

Nevertheless, from the purely statistical point of view, so far as these thousand-performance runs are concerned, the theater would seem to have flourished from 1914 to 1918 at least as much as it is doing today. But it is to be remembered that it is currently battling against heavier odds than a quarter of a century ago. The competition of the cinema is stronger. The black-out of my childhood was but a pulling affair compared with the Cimmerian darkness of these present nights. Then there were no such things as clothes coupons to hamper the soaring imagination of stage designers. Above all, there was never, in the second decade of this century, anything that could properly be called a blitz.

When I consider these things, I am astonished by the vitality that today's theater displays. For the pantomime at the Coliseum—"Humpty Dumpty"—on the first weekday after Christmas, queues began to form before dawn. Booking their places, people went away in small groups for refreshment, and altogether waited for six hours. At 4 in the afternoon, the management checked up on the evening's gallery queue, and announced that hundreds of those waiting would have no chance of getting in. But even then large numbers refused to go.

* * *

Up and down the country, about 150 shows were being acted over Christmas. They were seen by more than half a million people. They employed some 20,000 players and stage hands, and, during the single holiday week end, contributed £100,000 in entertainment tax.

Besides "Humpty Dumpty," the principal seasonal shows at the end of last year were "Cinderella," with Evelyn Laye as Prince Charming, at His Majesty's; "Alice in Wonderland" at the Scala; "Where the Rainbow Ends" at the Winter Garden, and "Peter Pan" at the Cambridge. "Peter Pan" has a new hero, the perceptive and attractive Glynis Johns, and the version of "Alice," which includes also the adventures through the looking-glass, is by Clemence Dane.

Miss Dane has done a very good job, and a self-denying one, too. For she has left the play entirely to Lewis Carroll and her scissors. There is not a word in the production that Carroll did not write; there is hardly a line in the dresses that Tenniel did not design. There is not an expression on the face of Roma Beaumont's Alice, not an intonation in her voice, that does not reveal the beautiful gravity of the little girl who kept her head so well amongst many astonishing adventures.

Hardly less surprising than anything that happened to Alice is the appearance of Dame Sybil Thorndike as the feckless White Queen. She flies through the air on wires, a rare accomplishment for a Dame of the British Empire. As the Red Queen, a somewhat savage if inconsequential character, she is more conventionally suited. Phyllis Morris sings that admirable and kindly song, "Speak roughly to your little boy," with great energy, but as the Sheep is defeated into inaudibility by her mask. The masks, indeed, are a nuisance, so far as hearing is concerned, during most of the performance; it seems a pity.

The Art of James Ensor

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The art of the Belgian James Ensor is being exhibited at the Buchholz Gallery in a display of oil paintings and prints, the first considerable show of his work to be held here. This must have been a difficult one to arrange, since there are relatively few of this artist's works in the United States, and those that are here are chiefly in the hands of private collectors.

Aside from occasional examples of his etchings, and the few oils recently exhibited in group shows at the Museum of Modern Art, art lovers have had practically no opportunities to become familiar with his talent, although in Europe it has long been recognized. The fact that Ensor is, for us, hardly more than a name, is ample justification for a display which gives us a good general idea of his art and personality.

He was born in 1860 in Ostend, the son of an English father and a Belgian mother. Leo Van Puyvelde, who writes an introduction to the catalogue, tells us that he studied three years at the Brussels Academy, but that when he left in 1880 he joined "all the most advanced movements in art." He was a revolutionary who rebelled against the conservatism of his time, and he produced works which "surprised by their boldness," while he "experimented even more daringly than his fellows." That he became something of a leader is shown by the fact that he was the inaugurator of Belgian "luminism"; and this, as M. de Puyvelde says, "is his main title to fame."

* * *

That he was in all truth a luminist, in the sense of the term that is most often associated with the Impressionist theory of painting, is made evident by the present display, in which there is an abundance of atmospheric blending of light and color and the dislocation of static form by means of this process. Following the darkly tonal "Seascape," painted in 1880, his later work shows quickly ascending strength and variety of color. It is true that Ensor was not simply "a follower of the French Impressionists"; with his development of atmosphere and color, there also developed a personal vision which grows to express itself naïvely but with evident passion and conviction. In fact, there is much in his painting that suggests a criticism of the world he lived in, leading him to see the faces of people as distorted masks of caricature.

In one of his strongest paintings, the "Intrigue" of 1890, on loan from the Royal Museum of Fine Arts, Antwerp, his satirical feeling for the baser instincts of human nature appears with a power and originality seldom to be seen this side of the work of Daumier, and in a much more exotic fabric of color than that in which the work of the Frenchman usually appears. This mood of satire, mixed with fantasy in varying degrees, is typical of the feeling and character of other works, the motive recurring in a "Marriage of Masks" and "Still-Life With Masks."

* * *

On the other hand, sheer imagination sometimes takes over, dominating the critical instinct, and it is in this spirit that the etchings best known to us are drawn. In painting the large "Tribulations of St. Anthony," from the Museum of Modern Art, Ensor starts an ascent into the realm of Breughel but is defeated in his delineation of all the necessary detail, it seems to us, by an intensity of feeling which overwhelms the subject matter. It is the character of this and other expressionist canvases, very roughly handled and seemingly incomplete, that uncovers the underlying fault of "unevenness" which has been ascribed to him by various critics.

Ensor painted fairly steadily from the 1880s through the early 1900s and this period is that which the exhibition most fully illustrates. But there are recurring evidences of productivity through the 'twenties, and even as late as 1934, the year in which a small self-portrait is dated.

Wide World

Presented to Metropolitan Museum

"Edward VI When Prince of Wales," by Hans Holbein the Younger, an item of the Jules S. Bache Collection which will become the permanent property of the New York art gallery.

Beethoven and Mr. Defauw

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

At the concert given Jan. 11 by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra only music by Beethoven was performed. No particular anniversary celebration brought this one-man program into existence, but Mr. Defauw presumably was desirous of proving that in the matter of interpreting German music he deserved the respect which had been given to his predecessors, Theodore Thomas and Frederick Stock.

He opened the concert with the Third "Leonore" overture. This was given a dramatic presentation, well suited to a movement that had been connected with the theater—a movement, moreover, which was far more dramatic than most of the music which was provided for the ensuing scenes. In his recent interpretations Mr. Defauw has shown a tendency to run to quicker tempi in the Allegros which he conducts than often is effective. He did so in the main movement of the "Leonore" Overture, which sounded somewhat breathless.

To the Eighth Symphony, which followed, a beautiful performance was given. The conductor made no attempt to put grandeur of style into a work into which its composer infused only grace and humor. The music of the opening movement was given an exposition of delightful refinement, and the Allegretto one of charm and delicacy.

* * *

The program closed with the Violin Concerto, with Mischa Elman as interpreter of the solo part. Of the great mastery of violin playing which Mr. Elman has made manifest in the 40 years in which he has been before the public, at least the eloquent beauty of his tone still remains undiminished. His technique, however, would seem to have become less certain. There were moments—particularly in the three poorly contrived and labored cadenzas that found a place in the concerto—in which the violinist appeared to find the going a little hard. It must be said, however, that Mr. Elman gave true poetry and expressiveness to the slow movement.

At the concert of Jan. 13 Mr. Elman performed the Mendelssohn Concerto. In this, too, the same rapturous beauty of tone was disclosed, especially in the slow movement; but an apparent lack of musical understanding led the violinist to permit himself an interpretive freakishness, as well as to play out of time at the beginning of the finale, much to the embarrassment of the woodwind players, who, rhythmically, had to go along with him.

* * *

Mr. Defauw offered as a novelty a movement—"Winter of the Blue Snow"—from a dance poem, "Paul Bunyan," by Arthur Kreutz, a Wisconsin-born composer. The contents of this piece disclosed Mr. Kreutz to be in the ranks of what used to be called the "modernist" faction, with a minimum of romanticism and a maximum of harmonic ingenuity. "Winter of the Blue Snow" left no doubt as to its ingenuity. It did not, however, suggest anything of the fantastic nature of the legends associated with Bunyan, who was a composite of Baron Munchausen and Háry János.

There was also set forth César Franck's symphonic poem, "Psyche," which, with the exception of the movement, "Eros and Psyche" (which had been given last summer at Ravinia Park) never had been played in these parts before. In it totality the four-movement composition left an impression of dullness, relieved—especially in "Eros and Psyche"—by moments of charm. There remains only to mention Hindemith's witty and vivacious overture to "Neues vom Tage," which was played with notable skill and humor.

'Falstaff' In English

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Falstaff" has returned—and in English. Sir Thomas Beecham's generous revision of W. Beatty Kingston's translation of Arrigo Boito's Italian adaptation of William Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" (plus some few passages from "Henry IV") has been heard in conjunction with Verdi's well-nigh incomparable score.

But in spite of the complications of that pronouncement, it is the score that is breath-taking, now as in the past. The Metropolitan has merely contrived to add a touch of variety to its revivals by bringing "Falstaff" back in the vernacular. The cause of opera in English may or may not have been advanced. This listener must confess that he understood considerably less than half of the English words, and some of these were open to question, like Falstaff's reference to this "lousy" world.

The voices were light and the orchestra quite generally dominated the musical scene. This was no doubt a factor for the relatively low intelligibility of the English text in the big house. The Boito original probably would have been as unclear to those whose basic language was Italian.

But Sir Thomas Beecham, who conducted, was scarcely to be blamed for this state of things. "Falstaff" is not heavily scored in the Wagnerian or the Straussian sense. The singers have every chance to be heard. If they are not, it is probably their fault. The orchestra is as important as they are. Much that kindles delight in this masterpiece emanates from the pit. Sir Thomas could scarcely have subdued his instrumental ensemble further without taking from it the whip-cracking merriment that is essential to any really successful performance of the work. The most attentive ear might have lost passages and effects it would not willingly have forgone.

* * *

It is true that "Falstaff" is not, like most Verdi operas, something primarily for great voices. It does not need a Caruso, a Ruffo, a Chaliapin, a Ponselle, a Schumann-Heink. So far as can be recalled, none of these ever appeared in Verdi's final stage work, and the same could be said for a dozen others of those celebrated singers of the last half century whose opulence of tone has caused them to be remembered.

But neither is "Falstaff" a symphonic opera with the voices merely supplying obligato parts. The whole spirit of the comedy requires that they shall be able to project their fun clearly and with musical appeal, and for this, voices of better than moderate size are requisite. The Metropolitan revival was prettily sung, but for the most part the voices were no more than just adequate.

To the credit of Sir Thomas, the ensemble was briskly animated, with no conspicuously weak spots, in spite of singing that was sometimes of operetta weight. There is, of course, a deal of patter which light voices do better than heavy ones, but there is also the need for some broad lyric singing.

The voice of Lawrence Tibbett is not what it once was, in volume, freedom or luster. His impersonation of the fat knight was further limited in expressiveness by his use of a mask, as an essential part of his make-up, so as to build up his face to the size and fleshiness of Sir John's. But to his credit, the sensational Ford of the 1925 revival was a reasonably successful Falstaff and one who assumed a dominating importance whenever he was on the stage.

* * *

In the stinging Monologue, John Brownlee's Ford created no such excitement as did Tibbett's nearly two decades ago, or Campanari's at still earlier performances; but the characterization had a workaday effectiveness. Charles Kullman's Fenton was lyrical in the stock operatic way, and the lesser male parts were competently presented by Norman Cordon, George Rasely and John Dudley. The silent, ambulatory Innkeeper of Ludwig Burgstaller was vaguely amusing in the same way that it has been since Antonio Scotti was last seen as Falstaff and Tibbett sang Ford.

Young America took over for the merry wives, the distaff side of the cast being solidly native and as solidly wanting in the kind of full-blown maturity that, rightly or wrongly, has come to be expected of Verdi's comédiennes. Eleanor Steber sang neatly as Mistress Ford, but without the breadth of voice that is associable with some of that character's most telling phrases—the breadth that Emmy Destinn gave them with more than a touch of distinction in the revival of 1925.

Frances Greer's Anne (no longer the Nannetta of Boito's Italian text) was girlishly light of tone, but no one could have told just from youthfulness of appearance which was the mother and which the daughter in the Ford family. Lucielle Browning was quite so youthful as Mistress Page; and the Dame Quickly of Margaret Harshaw—perhaps the best sung of all the impersonations—was not given the benefit of a comedy make-up to distinguish her from the others. All four might have come, like Yum-Yum, fresh from the ladies' seminary.

The opera was handsomely staged, with Herbert Graf in charge behind the scenes, and with the re-painted sets of Joseph Urban retaining their fair measure of illusion. Of the score itself, it remains a marvel, of growing popularity perhaps, but still chiefly the delight of epicures.

U. S.-de Gaullists Relations Show Marked Improvement

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—There has been a marked improvement in relations between American military authorities now preparing for the second front in London and members of the French Military Mission here.

In both French and American circles, it is now freely acknowledged that since the Marrakesh (Morocco) conversations a week ago, a much more friendly and cordial atmosphere has marked liaison arrangements in London, and similar improvements are reported from Algiers.

On the French side, it is emphasized here in London, however, that so far this improvement is atmospheric rather than practical. Members of the Military Mission representing the French National Committee reported a change for the better nearly three weeks ago, and since the Marrakesh conversations this improvement is even more marked.

Some Complaints

But the French here complain that, though contacts with American and British officers are now more frequent and more friendly, they are still not always consulted on the plans and preparations for the second front now being completed under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander. In American military circles, however, it is maintained that this is merely due to the pressure of other matters, and that as a result of the Churchill-de Gaulle agreement at Marrakesh, there is now no longer any obstacle to complete co-operation between the French Resistance Movement and the Allied invading armies.

In fact, not only in military matters, but politically and diplomatically as well, the Marrakesh accord is viewed here, especially in British circles, as a historic turning point in Anglo-French-American relations. Responsible quarters describe it as implying a complete change of policy and the substitution of friendly confidence and common sense for the exaggerated suspicions which formerly appeared to prevail.

Back of this change lie two main factors. First, is the apparently delayed realization of the important role which the French resistance movement may be called on to play in the coming invasion.

The British public has been given a better understanding lately of the scope and strength of this Underground resistance inside France. For example, there have been radio talks in English by Underground leaders, recently arrived from France.

Assembly Important

The second factor is political. It is the growing stature of the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers. Here in London, it is felt that recent sessions of the Assembly prove unmistakably it has assumed the character of a responsible parliament in miniature to such an extent that it can henceforth be counted on to keep effective watch on democracy's future inside France when that country is liberated.

This confidence in the French Consultative Assembly is not affected by the Assembly's implied criticisms of Britain and the United States in connection with alleged "foreign interference" regarding the trials of Marcel Peyrouton, Pierre Boisson, Pierre Pucheu, and others.

The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution which urged the Government to speed up its purge and rejected "all pressure incompatible with national sovereignty." The attitude in diplomatic circles here is that though understandable, these references to interference from Britain and the United States are greatly exaggerated.

No official representation has been made to the French National Committee by any Allied government in the matter of the purge. But it is true that semiofficial "inquiries" have been made as to the National Committee's intentions. It is also understood that the National Committee has been given certain personal, private indications that any drastic action against people like M. Boisson and M. Peyrouton would be deplored in London and Washington.

The fact is, the Foreign Office and State Department are in the somewhat embarrassing position of having negotiated with M. Boisson who was former Governor of French West Africa and having supported the appointment of M. Peyrouton by General Giraud.

The Executive Council was in recess today. Session will be resumed Monday when the members will take up the report of a committee assigned to confer with John L. Lewis on the proposed return of his United Mine Workers to the Federation.

Unions Regard Colorado Act As Most 'Vicious' to Labor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's general counsel, Joseph A. Padway, regards Colorado's Labor Regulatory Act as "the most complex, as well as the most vicious" of so-called antilabor laws passed in 12 states, and it may be the first to reach the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Padway reported to the A. F. of L. Executive Council in session here that suits attacking the constitutionality of these laws had been commenced in seven states and were under study in five others.

In addition to licensing unions and their representatives, Mr. Padway said the Colorado Act "requires compulsory incorporation and detailed regulation of the internal affairs of labor unions," and contains some restrictions on striking, picketing and boycotting. With the Congress of Industrial Organizations co-operating, the labor unions soon will argue their case in the Colorado Supreme Court.

Lawsuits have been commenced also in Kansas (Federal Court), Texas, Florida, Alabama, Idaho and South Dakota state courts.

The report added that "the antilabor laws of other states (Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Minnesota) which are not in litigation are of a type and character which makes it advisable to await prosecution by the state in preference to affirmative action by the unions in instituting civil suits."

Compulsory Military Training Backed by American Leaders

Continued from Page 1

the training age of 18 annually would help to man this efficient, up-to-the-minute fighting force.

Representative James W. Wadsworth, Jr., (R) of New York, who helped establish the Selective Service system and is co-author of the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill, is pushing this issue now in Congress, aided by members of the Military Affairs Committees. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has stressed the need for prompt and effective action to assure that, in a world where force is necessary to curb aggression, the United States will help to maintain that force.

After World War I, the revulsion from war swept away ambitious plans for compulsory military service which were proposed in Congress at that time. The Army was whittled down to a skeleton and the Navy scuttled warships in accordance with various disarmament treaties.

The ending of World War II will find the United States with the largest navy in the world, an air force in action on every continent, and a big, highly-trained army. Yet the rush of soldiers to be mustered out, with most servicemen anxious to get home and out of uniform, would, unless carefully handled, result in the loss of precious training skills and the undermanning of warships and bases.

But with a million new young men ready to be inducted into the services while the veterans are being demobilized, sufficient manpower will be provided to assure continuity of training and skills and the proper manning of essential warships, air forces and bases.

While the President and the heads of the armed forces favor a system of compulsory training, and while France, Germany, and Japan required two years of such training for every young man, legislators know that many voices will be raised against the proposal, with pacifists opposing it as prowar, and since individuals fearing lest it turn the United States into a militaristic power, the antithesis of democracy.

That is why Congressional spokesmen hope to launch their proposals while the war is still on and the necessities of preparedness are widely apparent. They will argue that such a program will speed the postwar demobilization of those now in service. They will emphasize that the program will give specialist training annually to thousands of young men whose education otherwise would halt with high school graduation. They will stress that physical fitness standards will be raised throughout the nation.

If the program can be advertised as a contribution to the maintenance of America's democratic ideals, and if, more than that, it can be managed so as to be such a contribution, the chances are that public opinion will accept it.

Public to Receive Vanderbilt Estate

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Conversion of a 42-acre estate and private museum at Northport, L. I., into a public park and the establishment of a $2,000,000 fund for its maintenance have been provided in the will of William K. Vanderbilt, railroad magnate and marine explorer.

The will of the great-grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of the family fortune, was filed recently with the surrogate in Suffolk County. Mr. Vanderbilt was a former President of the New York Central Railroad.

The will set forth that upon the passing of Mr. Vanderbilt's widow, Mrs. Rosamund Lancaster Warburton Vanderbilt, the Northport estate and museum, which housed specimens collected by Mr. Vanderbilt during extensive round-the-world cruises aboard his private yachts, was to become and be maintained in perpetuity as "a park and museum for the use, education and enjoyment of the general public, subject to reasonable regulations and restrictions."

Golschmann Guest in Boston

By L. A. Sloper

Vladimir Golschmann, distinguished conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, began this week a fortnight's tour of duty as guest leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This is his first professional visit to New England.

Mr. Golschmann, a native of Paris, has a considerable reputation as an interpreter of French music. It was natural, then, that he should place on his program, the thirteenth of the Boston season, Roussel's Suite in F; Satie's "Gymnopédies" Nos. 1 and 3, as orchestrated by Debussy, and Ravel's Rapsodie Espagnole.

But every conductor, making his bow in new surroundings, must offer a classic symphony in order to prove his musical mettle. So Mr. Golschmann opened his first Boston program with Beethoven's "Eroica."

* * *

Mr. Golschmann made an excellent first impression. He knows his way about on the concert platform, he has a good baton technique, he is free of obtrusive mannerisms. Directing with a long stick, and with the score open on the stand, he clearly knows his music and what he wants to do with it. Moreover, he is able to command the allegiance of the orchestra.

He was received cordially by the audience, and applauded warmly after they had heard him in performance. This applause he tactfully shared with the instrumentalists.

His reading of the Beethoven symphony revealed an understanding of its style, and a disposition to give the composer an opportunity to sing his song without too much interference. Mr. Golschmann has lyrical feeling, a strong sense of rhythm, and a lucid structural perception.

These qualities were much in evidence in the great first movement, in which there was no distortion and the voices were beautifully balanced. The record is not quite so clean in the other three movements, in which there was an occasional tendency to toy with the tempi, to overstress an accompanying figure at the expense of the main melody, or to exaggerate a little the dynamic contrasts.

* * *

The orchestra co-operated well with him except that in the Trio of the Scherzo the horns behaved very badly indeed on Friday; but this did not seem to affect the conductor's poise.

Mr. Golschmann showed the expected flair for the music of France. The least French of these three composers is Roussel, who has been subject to many influences outside his native land. He has the Gallic clarity, but not so much Apollonian restraint as his French contemporaries.

The last time this Suite was played here I spoke in praise of it, making a reservation about the banality of the Gigue. Yesterday I made more reservations. The Sarabande was still pleasant, but the Prelude seemed both contrived and noisy.

Satie and Ravel, of course, are the last word in Parisian musical sophistication. These works of theirs have been heard here several times before, but never, perhaps, with a more subtle appreciation of their color, rhythmic schemes, and fête-champêtre atmosphere.

Dance Books for Sale—II

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

When Sally Kamin of the Kamin Dance Bookshop and Gallery put her collection (acquired through love of dance and dance literature) on sale, she became a part of the renaissance of dance in America.

Before the war the Kamins participated in the dance life of the city and, indirectly, of the country over. For years they held a weekly meeting in the Barbizon Plaza Theater, known as the Kamin Friday Forum, with speakers on literature, the theater and the other arts; and once a month the evening was devoted to dance. Irma Duncan, Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn are among the dance notables who appeared in the series, which always drew big audiences. And in those prewar years Sally used to set up a visiting book counter at teachers' conventions in many cities, and at local concerts and recitals.

* * *

Hardly a dancer is now alive (at least in the United States) who doesn't know Sally Kamin. Nor is her circle limited to dancers and dance students. She sends books all over the world. One of the latest shipments went to Palestine, another to Switzerland, another to South America.

She receives many requests for books, and information, from servicemen, not all of whom were dancers in civilian life. Those who were want to know about current dance events in New York, or the activities of the U. S. O. A corporal in Hawaii asks for news of England's Sadler's Wells ballet. A lieutenant doing camp recreational work sends her a pamphlet he has written on Southeastern Square Dance Figures.

Here is a bill from Buenos Aires for books in Spanish on the South American dance that she has bought. Letters from New Zealand, New Guinea, the Aleutians, many letters from England. And almost all of them beginning: "Dear Sally Kamin," as if (or because) they were writing to a friend.

* * *

It takes a lot of time and research. It is often quite non-profit making. But Sally Kamin wouldn't be without the letters—or the shop. Even if she didn't have to earn a living she would run her bookshop just the same.

Of all the communications she receives perhaps those from the ardent young balletomanes (feminine) are the most demanding—and rewarding.

"Dear Sally Kamin," one playful teenster writes: "I saw a soldier who looked like George Skibine" (very good-looking former dancer in the Ballet Theater). "I almost swooned. Do you know if he has become a colonel yet?"

Another youngster requires full descriptions of the ballerinas (in the then current Ballet Theater season) taking curtain calls.

"I want to know exactly how each ballerina takes them. And also, if possible tell me of the pictures, shoes, hair-dos and dishes that have been named for famous dancers in the past."

One young girl in boarding school (placed there because she was inclined to spend too much time on ballet) writes regularly. And always signs herself "La Fille Bien Gardée."

Sally Kamin, with a red bow in her hair, answers all of them. And signs her name in green ink.

(The first part of this article appeared on Jan. 8.)

Concerts in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The Rachmaninoff program of the tenth pair of subscription concerts by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Vladimir Golschmann, called for a pianist of the first order to collaborate in the presentation of two of the master's most important works, the Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini and the Second Concerto. Artur Rubinstein, who has played here many times, was never heard in our concert halls to better advantage.

Our audiences had heard the composer himself play both these works. Rubinstein tends to overstress or exaggerate in order to effect bold outlines and climaxes. Rachmaninoff sought a more reflective and symmetrical conveyance; though his powers were tremendous when loosed. Rubinstein, all fire and enterprise, moved his audience to a demonstration of enthusiasm which was as much for the pianist as for the composer.

The only purely orchestral work on the program was "The Island of the Dead," a symphonic poem after the picture of Arnold Böcklin. The tone poem is a work of strength and imagination. If there is musical consanguinity between Rachmaninoff and Tchaikovsky, as some think, the family traits are betrayed rather in the concerto than in the tone poem. In the Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini, a comparatively late work, Rachmaninoff speaks more convincingly in his own individuality.

E. R. C.

Stage and Screen

Norma Terris heads the company which is just starting a two-months tour of Canada in "C for Yourself," a musical entertainment which runs for two hours, and has a cast including Claude Horton, Rowan Tudor, Jean Cameron, Theodore Walstrum, Marguerite Jackinoff, and Leonora Brouner.

* * *

George Murphy, Adolphe Menjou and Gloria De Haven are to appear in an RKO-Radio picture with Frank Sinatra.

* * *

Laurence Stallings is writing a film story for Walter Wanger on the story of Salome, a desert community in Arizona.

* * *

Tom Conway is to appear in a mystery story to be filmed by RKO-Radio, with Audrey Long as leading woman, to be called "One Exciting Night."

EMMA ROBERTS

Mezzo-Contralto

Teacher of Singing

Miss Roberts has one of the few great voices that have come before the public in recent years and she uses it with all the finished beauty of the genuine old Italian school.—W. J. Henderson, *The New York Sun.*

Carnegie Hall, Studio 400, CO. 5-8041 — 174 N. Wyoming Ave., South Orange, N. J., SO. 2-8278

RECORD SALE

20% DISCOUNT

All Masterworks and Classical Albums

Symphonies, Concertos, Sonatas and a large stock of all kinds of classical albums.

Ask for Catalogs

O'BYRNE DE WITT

57 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Tel. Highlands 5616

Maria

Louise

Betty

Helen

Virginia

Paula

Frances

Phyllis

What Must We All Do in Wartime To Steady Our Teen-Age Girls?

By Dr. Hilda Kozman and Dr. Rosalind Cassidy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What can be done about the wartime wankliness of our teen-age girls? No, this isn't jive talk. "Wankle" is an old English adjective, now dialectal, meaning unsteady, unstable, weak, irresolute. Wankliness is therefore the condition of being wankle. How unsteady are our adolescent girls? What can be done to help them?

MEET BERTHA

"A cup of coffee, no cream, two sugar."

Indifferently, Bertha turned the spigot of the coffee urn, managing to mess up the saucer and still leave the cup partially filled. She then put in a ladle of cream, two lumps of sugar, and turned back to her customer.

"No cream, two sugar," repeated the man.

"Huh?" said Bertha holding out the coffee.

"No cream," he said firmly.

Bertha focused an angry glance upon him. "This is what you ordered. Do you want it or not?"

Bertha's boss, standing near by, expeditiously filled another cup, added sugar and handed the coffee to the man, who went on his way past the cashier to a table where the boss joined him. "I'm sorry about your coffee, but I can't do anything. If I fire her there's no one I can get to take her place."

"Forget it," was the answer.

MEET SUSAN

"But, gee, Miss Hunter, I like school."

"Yes, I thought you did, Susan. But you want to leave."

"You don't understand. Look at the money I can make if I go to work at Skelton's."

"But, Susan, you don't need the money. Your father and mother want you to go to college. With your ability you need more education for something better than factory work."

Susan looked thoughtful, but shook her head. "Can't you see, Miss Hunter, I need to be on my own. This is my chance. Besides, I want to help win the war."

MEET LUCIA

The attendant officer led Lucia across the room and laid a card down in front of the woman at the desk. She read the card, then looked up. "How do you do, Lucia. I am Mrs. Carson." Lucia's frightened, sullen eyes acknowledged the introduction, but she said nothing.

"You know why you were sent here?"

Lucia nodded and seemed close to tears. Mrs. Carson looked at her for a long moment. "I am sure you are a good girl, and that you will be happy with us." She pushed a button at the side of her desk and another woman came into the room. "This is Miss Wright, Lucia. She will show you your room and explain about meals and things." Miss Wright took the girl's hand and led her from the room. Mrs. Carson picked up the card, read it again and sighed.

"Some baby, eh?" said the policeman. "I know girls of twenty-five who haven't piled up a record to beat that one."

Anger, indignation, perplexity, and sorrow struggled for expression in Mrs. Carson's answer. "Fourteen years old! Some baby is right!"

Three Kinds of Wankliness

Somewhere, somehow, the Berthas, Susans and Lucias have lost the beam that might have guided them to safe landings. Their journeyings have been in different places, they have met with different situations, but each has lost the direction towards her fullest happiness and success.

Bertha is representative of an increasing number of girls who are in blind alleys. They are eventually among the unsuccessful. They easily slip into Lucia's class. Their attitude and work habits mean they are riding for a fall when demands for their labor decrease. Women and girls gainfully employed will have tremendous adjustments to make in the postwar world. No one knows what their place will be. But it is a safe bet that girls of Bertha's type who have not learned the basic fact that jobs must be held on merit will have the most difficult time.

The Susans are girls with above average abilities. Without training, their abilities will have much less chance of serving their own fullest development or the great need society has for them. It is one of the tragic consequences of war that many of the strongest and best among the country's youthful leaders are lost. It is more than ordinarily essential to the future that girls like Susan be prepared to provide the services of the trained expert, in the professional and social work fields particularly.

And Lucia? What of the delinquent girls who comprise an unknown, small, but increasing percentage of the teen-age group? When unusual conditions arise, more cases fall below the normal average in behavior. Such a situation exists today. Every home is being affected more or less by the war. Changes in jobs, the demand for the labor of women and girls, new and differing routines for living, the departure of menfolk in the armed services, physical disruption of many homes through movements to war-industry centers—these are some of the conditions affecting women and girls particularly. The presence of transient populations, military or industrial, in many communities, is often accompanied by inadequate housing and health care, few or no facilities for wholesome recreation, curtailed education, and lack of participation in the community and its institutions.

What to Do About It?

It is quite usual and very easy to think of girls who are "off the beam" as only the Lucias—the court cases. These girls get the publicity. No one would think of placing the Berthas or Susans in the delinquent class, yet they need adult help, just as much as the Lucias.

THE BERTHAS. In the depression years youth's services and labor, particularly girls', were not needed, not wanted. Economic conditions kept many of them in a meaningless, prolonged childhood. Now, they are often being pushed prematurely into adult life with multiple choice of jobs, more money to spend than they ever had before, and exaggerated ideas of their own economic importance. The attitudes of girls and boys reflect the social situations they have to meet. There is a clear mandate for adult action in this fact. There must be provided for teen-age girls and boys a stable, dependable social "climate." If the conflicting nature of their needs is understood—their desire for gradual independence from adults coupled with their desire for friendly adult guidance and help—they will not be pushed prematurely into adult life, neither will they be forced to mark time in childish tasks. They must have significant, real tasks of social value in peacetime as well as in wartime and in the formative adolescent period they must be guided to learn the meaning of giving a day's work for a day's pay, to understand the social significance of all useful work, and receive the rewards of wages and personal satisfaction such work may bring.

THE SUSANS. Adults have a dual task in helping girls of Susan's type. First, they can create strong public opinion that will reinforce the school's efforts to make the Susans see clearly what their best contributions to the war effort may be. Tied into this public opinion must be a general awareness and appreciation of teachers as war workers and of schools as preservers and transmitters of the cultural heritage. Secondly, the Susans must have furnished them opportunities to prepare to make their contributions. Wartime is no time to curtail education if the future is to be best served.

THE LUCIAS. Are these girls so far "off the beam" they will never be able to find it again? Unfortunately, the answer is, too often, yes. Alterations in behavior are seemingly hard to achieve in the institutions dealing with delinquents. Increasingly, it is becoming evident that these girls change when they form a warm, personal attachment to some adult who gives them a sense of security, a sense of significance through genuine interest in them as persons. These things a good parent supplies his daughter.

But this is cure. Society wants prevention. Efforts to prevent delinquency go to the heart of many of our most vexing national problems such as social security, racial equality, adequate recreation and education, housing, care. These problems are so complex, so vast when viewed in their entirety, that the average adult is apt to think he can do little about them. Yet some aspects of these problems can only be solved as they are worked out in person-to-person relationships and individual-community contacts. For instance, how are newcomers to the community treated, what racial and religious prejudices exist? Many other examples could be cited. There is a job for every block, every neighborhood, every town, every city. Every thinking and socially minded adult can help to decrease the wartime wankliness of teen-age girls. He can help now by joining with his neighbors in immediate and localized planning and action.

Our Teen-Age Girls

They are an attractive crowd, aren't they? And we want to keep them that way. Meet the Jeans, the Bettys, the Virginias, the Marys—not their real names, of course. These are the girls we are relying on to help us through the postwar years. We need them; and we need to guide back onto the "the beam" the Berthas, the Susans, and the Lucias (not their real names, either, of course), so they will make safe landings. We need them all, and at their best.

Courtesy the Girls' Parents

Marian

Jean

Through the Editor's Window

A Russian Reply to the Nazis

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a child I used to read stories about the orphan child with the straight mouse-colored hair who knew that the wealthy man and his wife so miraculously arrived in the parlor to pick a child for adoption would inevitably choose Elizabeth of the golden curls. It was with a passionate sense of justice that I always allied myself with the mouse-colored braids.

Probably even today the pretty children are adopted first, and it can't be unknown to the orphan who is aware of being hopelessly plain, or of having some physical handicap or frailty. Some such stored-away sense of compassion as this doubtless enabled a mere item in a newspaper to catch my eye. It was about Soviet adoptions in the war zone, and the way the little ones who need it most are likely to be chosen first.

* * *

Just arrived on my desk is further confirmation of this, included in the material set forth in a booklet of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, titled "Soviet Children and Their Care," by Rose Maurer (10 cents. 232 Madison Ave., New York).

We all remember the waifs, the so-called "wild boys," of Russia following the other World War. It was said that even toddlers had to fend for themselves in the midst of revolution, battle, famine, and chaos. Reclaiming these youngsters was a costly and heart-breaking process. The Soviet Government, evidently determined nothing like it shall happen in this war, is said to have spared no expense in establishing homes for war orphans. By the spring of 1943 there were over 1,700 of these temporary war-service homes—temporary because every effort is made to prepare the children mentally and physically for adoption rather than to keep them in institutions.

What a host of warm, loving stories are written into Russia's wartime adoption movement! The little girl with the plain face and dull, straight hair wouldn't be sent out of the parlor in these. All over the U. S. S. R. men and women are taking into their homes one or more war orphans; furthermore, they are eagerly choosing the neediest ones first. Veselova, the wife of an engineer, describes her choice: "Two months ago I saw a group of kindergarten children out for a walk. I did not see 'mine' at first. He was toddling along at the tail end of the line, the smallest and palest of the lot. Something about him went straight to my heart and I decided I would take him. When he lagged behind the others a bit I ran over to him and gave him a quick hug. That's how I got my son."

Elena Ovkhinkova chose little three-year-old Nadia because she so needed a loving home. The child seemed ill, was "skinny and undernourished." In the various republics this goes on, also, sometimes bridging racial lines. Zinat Sadykov, the Tashkent school teacher, for example, adopted a little Greek girl from the Ukraine.

Just as the swift expressions of love for the weak and physically less attractive, illustrate Soviet contempt for the Nazi's frank cruelty toward the weak, so does this bridging of racial lines illustrate the Soviet contempt for the Nazi's racial ideas, the writer of the booklet declares.

* * *

The men in the fighting lines are looking after war orphans, too—financially and with gifts and letters—even though not able to remove the child from the Home. The Uzbek Soviet of Consumer Co-operatives "adopted" 10 children in this way, the Institute of Railways Transport, six. The M. Z. A. antiaircraft battery "adopted" a little child they found in a hut, and for whom they tore up their shirts, milked a goat, and gave up their hours of rest. To keep track of her (she is now in a childen's home) they named her Emza Zenitnaya. Emza is the way their unit designation sounds when pronounced, and Zenitnaya means antiaircraft. In her great need she became theirs and she has the sheltering love of them all.

I. Q. Often Taken Too Seriously

The measure of intelligence as represented by the "I. Q." is often taken too seriously. Too many human elements and traits enter into the tests to make them infallible. Not infrequently a report of the intelligence quotient on a given child tends to confuse teachers and parents alike. The effects on the youngster under such circumstances are too obvious to require elaboration. This does not mean that mental tests are uniformly valueless. Indeed, properly administered and soundly interpreted, they may be of inestimable service. The logical deduction is to receive them with respect but to fortify their acceptance with reservation.

Recent experiments in psychology reveal that the intelligen quotient of an individual is not, as is generally believed, permanently fixed. It fluctuates with the child's facilities for security. Children from a poor environment placed in attractive surroundings soon begin to show higher mental ratings. The converse *is* also true; children from good homes placed under poor surroundings show a downward tendency in their intellectual standing. These studies were made on preschool children. It is reasonable to conelude that a youngster unadjusted to his school curriculum may yield an I. Q. which at the time of testing does not represent his true mental capacity.

Norman M. Jahr, M. D., in Virginia Journal of Education

Ready to Learn

The child with a good vocabulary is equipped to understand the language of the teacher, follow directions, and exchange ideas. He will be ready to learn! An enriched vocabulary will make him familiar with the sound and meaning of words and be a real help to him as he learns to read.

Your Child's World, The Book House for Children

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: If you please, which is correct? 1. "He is a friend of my father" or 2. "He is a friend of my father's."

Answer: The statements have slightly different meanings; and in other sentences involving these same constructions the meanings can differ more sharply. For example: "I must share with you a story of Paul" and "I must share with you a story of Paul's."

In your second sentence you are stating that he is your father's friend. In the first (which is ambiguous) you may be saying that someone is friendly to your father but not necessarily that your father counts him a friend. To would be a better preposition in Sentence One, but is not what you mean here. Sentence Two is correct, and involves a hand-me-down in grammatical construction which is illogical but in good usage. It is called a double possessive. The possessive form used here comes from the Anglo-Saxon, which could carry the possessive form after its noun, because it was a language with case endings. The preposition *of* introducing the possessive came from the Norman-French. We moderns ended up by using both at once for good measure! The construction of *father's* is possessive case used as the object of the preposition *of*. The phrase modifies *friend*—a possessive modifier. Other examples: "That child of yours." "O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of His."

Write the Education Editor

COLLEGES

Co-educational
Founded 1840

Located 45 miles from Pittsburgh 15 miles from Wheeling at Bethany West Virginia

BETHANY COLLEGE

Liberal arts and sciences. Highest academic recognition. Accredited by all national agencies. Heavily endowed. Selected for Navy V-12 training program. Supervised dormitories. Scholarships. Next enrollment date March 3.

Write C. C. Barlow, Director of Admissions, Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.

ART

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION For Results

Training Here Pays Life Dividends

Intensive Winter, Spring and Summer Courses. Top honors for 20 years. Professional methods in all branches of Fashion for beginners or advanced students. Approved by Regents—Register Now! Day & Eve. Our Graduates in demand. Sales Dept. Free Placement Bureau. Send for Circ. 7. Phone Co. 5-5077.

TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d), N.Y. 19

The Jean Turner Art School

• Specializing in Preparing Artists for the Professional Field

Write or Phone for Information

COMMERCIAL ART
FASHION ILLUSTRATION

New commodious quarters:
Penthouse 133 Geary Street
San Francisco 8—EXbrook 3815

JACKSON-VON LADAU SCHOOL OF FASHION

SPECIALIZING IN

all phases of fashion work. Costume design, draping, pattern making. Fashion illustration and drawing. Send for interesting catalog of courses.

248 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE

Special Courses in WAR PRODUCTION TRAINING and POST-WAR DESIGN. Outstanding faculty. Credits transferable. Painting, sculpture, ceramics, advertising, industrial design, fashion design and illustration, pattern drafting, interior design. Day-night courses. Low tuition. Scholarships. Write for catalog to Dept. 914, K. C. Art Institute, K. C., Mo.

JOURNALISM

The School of JOURNALISM

Elydia Shipman, Director Est. 1921

Spring Term—Feb. 1

FICTION, FEATURE, NEWS, PUBLICITY, ADVERTISING, ENGLISH, TYPING, etc.

Write for Booklet M. BRyant 9-4896.

1475 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

SCHOOLS CAMPS

Wassookeag School

A YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL SINCE 1928

Boys 13 to 18. Three academic years beginning July, October, and February. Accredited summer school established 1926. The summer setting for summer study at the School-Camp on Lake Wassookeag is two miles from the winter campus.

Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Headmaster, Dexter, Maine

ART

YOU SHOULD ASK MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOLS

If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for in our display of school advertising on the Saturday Education Page, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

Please state kind of school desired:

Boys ..... Grade .....
Girls ..... Grade .....
Junior College .....
Business, Secretarial .....
Art, Fashion, Music, Aviation, etc. .....
Home Study (subject) .....
Preferred Locality .....
Your Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept. The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

LANGUAGES

SECURE

your social and business success. Master any modern language. For 65 years BERLITZ has never failed!

BERLITZ

140 Boylston St. Boston 16 CAPITOL 7814

New York: 630 Fifth Avenue, CI. 6-1416

AVIATION SCHOOLS

AIRCRAFT MECHANICS

NEW CLASSES START FEB. 7.
DAY: Master Mechanics, 72 weeks; Airplane Mechanics, 40 weeks; Engine Mechanics, 40 weeks.
EVENING: Airplane and Engine Mechanics, 80 weeks: Aircraft Maintenance and Service; Aircraft Maintenance and Troubleshooting; Aircraft Instruments, Men and Women. Call or write for complete information.

NEW ENGLAND AIRCRAFT SCHOOL

395 Maverick St., at Commonwealth Airport
EAST BOSTON, MASS. Tel. EAS 2221

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

HIGH SCHOOL

• Handicapped by a lack of a high school education? With I. C. S. you go to high school in your spare time—in your own home.

Send for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Box 3852-E, Scranton 9, Penna.

COEDUCATIONAL

The FORMAN SCHOOLS

FOR BOYS—FOR GIRLS - LITCHFIELD, CONN.

By thoroughly integrated scholastic training, in conjunction with daily study of the great character building facts of the Bible, the Forman Schools develop in youth the breadth of vision that prepares for truly democratic living in the post-war world.

Daycroft

New Term Begins Jan. 31

Applications for enrollment at this time will be accepted. Small classes provide individual attention. High ideals and standards prepare boys and girls to face the future with confidence and spiritual courage. Grades I-XII. College preparatory and general courses. Estab. 1938.

NOROTON HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
New York Office MU 5-3648

Write for the Wartime Principia College Catalog

Students are now accepted four times a year: March, June, September, December.

Spring quarter begins March 10

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

THE TRIANGLE Secretarial Training College

WAR TIME COURSES AT
South Molton Street London, W. 1
MAYfair 5306-7-8
& Corrards Cross, Bucks.
Fulmer 256

BURDETT COLLEGE

Day and Evening Classes—

Bookkeeping, Accounting, Secretarial, Shorthand and Typewriting courses. Mid-year term starts Feb. 7. Send for catalogue.

156 Stuart Street, Boston Hancock 6300

SCUDDER SCHOOL

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

INTENSIVE (7 to 8 months) COURSE for high school graduates and college women.
TWO YEAR COURSE with cultural subjects. Speech, Finance and Investments, Spanish Shorthand, Psychology. Personalized instruction. Placement service—graduates in important positions. Opens February 1.
Miss C. M. Scudder, 66 5th Ave., N. Y. 11. AL. 4-7200

BOYS' SCHOOLS

The New Preparatory School

Ernest Bonshimol, Principal

Offers your boy the very best in preparation for college.

113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 6023

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY

Distinguished for excellent academic, military and athletic training. In beautiful, historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. High altitude. Unexcelled health record. Modern fireproof buildings. R. O. T. C. Unit has highest Government rating. Separate Junior School. Visitors welcomed. For catalogue address Superintendent, Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.

CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
FOR BOYS ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Character First Aim
Home Atmosphere Sports
Day and Boarding
Grades 2 to 8
Beautiful Campus
Scholarships

31 Years Successful Boy Development

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

SEA PINES

ON CAPE COD

FAITH BICKFORD
Director
Box 3
EAST BREWSTER, MASS.

Resident Country School for children who attend Christian Science Sunday School. Grades through ninth. Unusual opportunities in music. Summer camp. Viewbooks.

STELLA PIKE'S SCHOOL

Children 5 to 13 (young boys)

Individual help and family life. Horses, playground, sports of all kinds. 28 miles from Chicago. Write C. Kelly Nelson, St. Charles, Ill. or call St. Charles 146.

Camp in summer

Miss Gill's School

For girls who want metropolitan advantages combined with the freedom of country life. Comprehensive attention to scholastic and cultural development, and to recreational activity. College preparatory and general course. Booklet.

Elizabeth C. Gill, Headmistress
Bernardsville, New Jersey

—ANNA HEAD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—

Est. 1887. College Preparatory, General Post Graduate Courses. Accredited—East and West. Lower School. Outdoor life the year round. Tennis, Swimming, Hockey, Riding. A homelike school in a college town. Week-end camping on 35-acre ranch in Santa Cruz Mts. Catalog.

T. S. HYDE, B.A., and LEA S. HYDE, B.S.
2607 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif.

MUSIC

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

An eminent faculty offers degree, diploma, or certificate courses in voice, piano, organ, orchestral instruments, language, and stage. Resident accommodations for men and women students. Ask for catalogue.

26 THE PENWAY BOSTON, MASS.

MINNA FRANZISKA HOLL

Author of "Music-Reading"
(Director of the Longy School of Music 1926-1941)

CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN BASIC MUSIC (SOLFEGE) AND PIANO

Boston Studio: Mondays and Fridays
725 Boylston Street COM 1948

DAY SCHOOLS

ADELPHI ACADEMY

323 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn
MAin 3-3735

Nursery Elementary
Kindergarten High School

Co-educational—Small Classes
Athletics—Individual Attention
Bus Service—Register now for Spring Term. Catalogue upon request
Harold C. Ames, Headmaster

British Isles

BOYS' SCHOOLS

FAN COURT

Longcross, Surrey, England

Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools. 60 acres park lands and playing fields. 20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

DAY SCHOOLS

HEATHERLEA SCHOOL

FOR BOYS and GIRLS from 4-11 years

GREEN LANE, LIVERPOOL 18
Tel. Allerton 1484

THE LEELANAU SCHOOLS

Leelanau Schools

PINEBROOK for GIRLS
LEELANAU for BOYS
Established 1921

Country Boarding Schools with fully accredited primary and high school departments—featuring homelike atmosphere, pre-induction courses, unusual work program, and winter sports in scenic surroundings.

Second Semester opens Jan. 31, 1944

Arthur S. Huey, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

WINTER SPORTS

Berkeley Hall School

PRE-SCHOOL THROUGH NINTH GRADE

The School urges you to visit its classes now and see them in session—if you contemplate enrolling next fall.

TELEPHONE
BR. 21237
CR. 50197

300 North Swall Drive
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

The Home Forum

We Need Not Struggle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE MIDST of multiplied trials, sorrows, and sacrifices the human heart cries out for relief. The struggle often seems long and arduous, even unrewarded, and we wonder why such things can seem to be. As if in answer to humanity's appeal, the beloved master Christian said (Matthew 11:28-30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Jesus was sincere in his statement, and he made it to all men of all time. He had felt the sting of the carnal mind in bitter persecution and denunciation, yet he could say, "My yoke is easy." In other words, Jesus found rest, even joy, in his understanding of true being. The things that disturbed others could not disturb him for long, because he knew the laws that annulled the effectiveness of all that was ungodlike. These laws he taught to his followers of his day to the extent that they were able to understand them. Then, in deepest compassion and understanding, he promised that what he could not say to them then would be revealed at a later time by what he called the Comforter.

This Comforter is here today, completely revealing the basis for Jesus' peace and triumph in the midst of trouble. It has come to us as the revelation of the Science of Christianity; and in the wake of this Science countless thousands are finding healing from all the distresses of the human heart. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, searched the deep recesses of human ways and means of healing, philosophy, medicine, and material science, trying to reconcile these with the truths which she knew were revealed in the Bible. In deepest sincerity and humility she finally concluded that human methods were irreconcilable with God's ways; and then was revealed to her, step by step, the natural, divine law that Jesus expounded and demonstrated.

She tested her discovery by the rule which Jesus laid down, that of judging an idea by its fruits, and found that she had, indeed, discovered the unfailing law of Christ-healing. Christian Science today is proving to all who approach it with a willing heart and a humble mind that sin can be healed, sickness cured, discord overcome, and grief truly comforted.

Here is an illustration, typical of what is being accomplished today through its ministrations. A husband and father had become despondent because of many apparently insurmountable difficulties, and had taken to drinking. His wife and child left him and went to another state. He could secure no work. His acquaintances taunted him because he seemed unable to resist liquor. In his extremity he remembered that one of his former employers had been a Christian Scientist, and he decided to turn wholeheartedly to this religion of Love. He did so, calling on a practitioner at once and asking for treatment. He was helped to understand what Jesus had meant when he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He found that to the extent that he accepted the Christ, Truth, into his consciousness, to that extent his desire for drink disappeared. Finally, within two weeks' time, he had stopped drinking. Then, although his last reference was years old, and had been given him in another city, he found and held a good job in a line of work he liked. His family returned. He had felt the touch of the Comforter.

Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?'" There is a blessing in every experience if we but know where to look for it. Thousands have found in Science and Health unfailing directions as to where to look to find all good and good in all.

He who is wearied with his fruitless struggles to find harmony through material means should search his Bible and Science and Health. Healing will come to him, as it has to countless others, if he will but persist in his search, and be honest with himself and with his thoughts about his fellow man. Then he will be able to terminate his struggle against overwhelming odds, and find the peace and rest which Jesus promised. He will find true for himself these compassionate words from a beautiful hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 40):

"Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,
Here health and peace are found, Life, Truth, and Love;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;
Earth has no sorrow but Love can remove."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Exact knowledge of Christian Science, its application to various human problems, and current developments of the Christian Science movement can be gained from reading all the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, who is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The Christian Science Journal

This monthly magazine contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

This weekly magazine is in small, pocket size and contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy 10c.

The Herald of Christian Science

This magazine is issued monthly in German or French with alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Issued quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille. Price, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons to be studied daily and read at the Sunday services in Christian Science Churches throughout the world. Published four times a year in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

True and unbiased, world-wide information is contained in

The Christian Science Monitor

a daily newspaper, with correspondents or reporters in every important news spot on the globe. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; a copy, 5c. Christian Science periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. The Monitor is also sold by many newsstands. Special Introductory Offer of $1.00 for 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for which I enclose $1

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State CSP-3

THE BOSTON COMMON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENE ON BOSTON COMMON IN 1858: *A Wood Engraving by Winslow Homer*

WINSLOW HOMER knew well the city of Boston. He was born there in 1836. At the age of nineteen, he entered the employment of a Boston lithographer, named Bufford. In a few years he went forth, establishing his own shop and fulfilling commissions for Harper's Weekly and Ballou's Pictorial. This scene of the Boston Common was made in 1858, one year before Homer left his native city for New York, where he managed to get a little instruction in the art of painting.

The wood-engraving reveals Homer, the young man, observant of people, their daily activities, their costumes and characteristic manners. In the Boston Common he could watch Bostonians, the adults taking a stroll and chatting, the children playing their games. This corner of the Common has not changed greatly; it is still a promenade and playground. The substantial red brick houses of Beacon Street on the upgrade of the hill still flank and overlook it.

The history of the Common reaches back to the days of the Founders. Governor Winthrop had employed this parcel of land as a cow pasture and as a field for training soldiers. The Common became a center, as foot-paths became walks and trees were planted. It was a burying-ground and meeting-place.

Today the Boston Common carries on its traditional usefulness, accommodating itself to many people in many ways. The Frog Pond becomes a bathing-pool for little children on hot summer days. Orators hold forth on the Common, using the privilege of free speech to air their views. On midsummer Saturdays, there has been a Punch and Judy performance near the great bandstand. Recreation centers for soldiers and sailors are now located on the Common and it has harbored two large Victory Gardens. In peacetime, thousands of Bostonians gather there to watch the spectacular display of fireworks on July Fourth.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Vi behöva icke kämpa

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

NÄR VI ÄRO omgivna på alla sidor av en mångfald av prövningar, sorger och uppoffringar, ropar människohjärtat högt efter lättnad. Ofta tyckes kampen vara långvarig, hård och lönlös, och vi undra, varför sådant kan tyckas ske. Liksom till svar på mänsklighetens vädjan yttrade de kristnas älskade Mästare (Matt. 11:28-30): "Kommen till mig, I alla, som arbeten och ären betungade, så skall jag giva eder ro. Tagen på eder mitt ok och lären av mig, ty jag är saktmodig och ödmjuk i hjärtat; så skolen I finna ro för edra själar. Ty mitt ok är milt, och min börda är lätt."

Jesus var uppriktig i sitt uttalande, och han riktade det till alla människor i alla tider. Han hade känt den dödliga hågens slag i häftiga förföljelser och anklagelser. Likväl kunde han säga: "Mitt ok är milt." Med andra ord, Jesus fann vila och till och med glädje i sin förståelse av det sanna varat. Sådant som upprörde andra kunde icke länge upprörа honom, emedan han kände de lagar, som upphävde verkan av allt som var olikt Gud. Om dessa lagar undervisade han dem som på den tiden följde honom, tillräckligt för att de skulle kunna förstå dem. Och därpå lovade han, med den innerligaste medkänsla och förståelse, att vad han icke då kunde säga dem skulle bliva uppenbarat längre fram, av vad han kallade Hugsvalaren.

Denne Hugsvalare är här i denna dag och uppdagar fullständigt för oss grunden till den frid och triumf, som Jesus erfor mitt under svårigheter. Den har kommit till oss såsom uppenbarelsen av kristendomens Vetenskap, och såsom resultatet av denna Vetenskap finna oräkneliga tusental helande från all människohjärtats nöd. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, forskade i de djupaste gömslena av mänskliga metoder på filosofins, medicinens och den materiella vetenskapens områden och försökte förlika dessa med de sanningar, som hon visste funnos uppenbarade i Bibeln. I djupaste uppriktighet och ödmjukhet kom hon så småningom till den slutsatsen, att mänskliga metoder äro oförenliga med Guds vägar, och så uppenbarades steg för steg för henne den naturliga, gudomliga lag, som Jesus tolkade och demonstrerade.

Hon prövade sin upptäckt enligt den regel, Jesus hade givit, nämligen att bedöma en idé efter dess frukt, och fann att hon faktiskt hade upptäckt Kristus-helandets ofelbara lag. Kristen Vetenskap bevisar numera för alla som nalkas det med villigt hjärta och ödmjukt sinne, att synd kan helas, sjukdom botas, disharmoni övervinnas och sorg få sann tröst.

Här följer ett exempel, som är typiskt för vad som numera åstadkommes genom dess verksamhet. En äkta man och fader hade blivit modfälld till följd av många skenbart oöverkomliga svårigheter och hade förfallit till dryckenskap. Hans hustru och barn lämnade honom och foro till en annan stat. Han kunde icke skaffa sig något arbete. Hans bekanta hånade honom, emedan han tycktes vara ur stånd att motstå starka drycker. I sin yttersta nöd påminde han sig, att en av hans forna arbetsgivare hade varit Christian Scientist [Kristen Vetenskapsman], och han beslöt att uppriktigt vända sig till denna Kärlekens religion. Han gjorde så, gick genast till en praktiserande och bad om behandling. Han fick hjälp att förstå, vad Jesus hade menat, när han sade: "Kommen till mig, I alla, som arbeten och ären betungade, så skall jag giva eder ro." Han fann, att i den mån han släppte in Kristus, Sanningen, i sitt medvetande, i samma mån försvann hans begär efter starka drycker. Efter hand, inom två veckors tid, hade han upphört att dricka. Ehuru hans senaste arbetsintyg var flera år gammalt och han hade fått det i en annan stad, fann han då och kunde behålla en god anställning vid ett slags arbete, som han trivdes med. Hans familj återvände. Han hade känt Hugsvalarens beröring.

Mrs. Eddy har skrivit i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (p. 322): "De pinsamma erfarenheter, som tillhöra föreställningen om det bedrägliga livet i materien, såväl som våra missräkningar och oupphörliga bedrövelser, föra oss liksom trötta barn in i den gudomliga Kärlekens famn. Då börja vi lära, vad Liv är i gudomlig Vetenskap. Utan denna avvänjningsmetod 'kan väl du utrannsaka Guds djuphet'?" Det ligger en välsignelse i varje erfarenhet, om vi endast veta, var vi skola söka den. Tusenden ha i *Science and Health* funnit ofelbara anvisningar om vart de skola vända sig för att finna allt gott och det goda i allt.

Den som är uttröttad av sina fruktlösa ansträngningar att finna harmoni genom materiella medel, bör forska i sin Bibel och i *Science and Health*. Helande skall komma till honom liksom det har gjort till otaliga andra, om han blott vill framhärda i sitt sökande och vara ärlig mot sig själv och i sina tankar om sina medmänniskor. Då skall han bliva i stånd att upphöra med sin kamp emot överväldigande svårigheter och finna den frid och ro, som Jesus utlovade. Han skall av egen erfarenhet finna sanningen i dessa deltagande ord ur en vacker hymn [Kristen Vetenskaps Hymnbok, nr. 40]:

"Kom, du bedrövade, om du försmäktar!
Liv, Sanning, Kärlek, frid, hälsa du får.
Sårade hjärta, kom, tälj här din ångest!
Kärleken torkar var brännande tår."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On a Swedish Toboggan

THE NEW YEAR did not always bring ice and snow. In our mild and southern Skaane most of the winter was snowless, or if any snow did lie on the ground, the wind would come over the plain and sweep it away. For some few weeks, however, there was usually real winter weather. Then we enjoyed it all the more intensely. The "coasting-hill" teemed with toboggans of all kinds. There were the big, quaintly old-fashioned one, which Papa had used in his childhood at Charlottenlund, and the silly toboggan I had received as a Christmas present from Grandmother. It had an upholstered velvet seat and a carved back. I was rather ashamed of it and preferred to exchange it for the substantial sleighs of the Alabodarna boys....

The hill resounded with our shouts of "Look out!" The toboggan slide began in our park and ended among their cottages and, if luck was good, one could continue right out on the sea. But as a rule the ice was not strong enough there, and then we made a skating rink in the middle of our own courtyard, with low snow walls around it. It was flushed with a hose in the evening, and on some of our birthdays we arranged ice fêtes there, with organ-grinders, snowball lanterns and homemade torches.

Like all children we made snow fortresses where wild snowball fights took place. Once we built a whole church with a high tower and arched vault over the door and windows....

One year—I think about 1890—we had a really severe winter. The snow lay some six feet deep and we walked on its surface among the emerging brush-tops. Then we didn't *build* huts, but dug them, with steps and benches at the bottom—it was most remarkable. The whole of the Sound was frozen. People walked over its wide surface like so many little black ants, and sledge parties plied between Denmark and Skaane....

When the ice began to melt, it was still more wonderful. Then icebergs, big and small, came sailing from the north in long processions. They had the weirdest shapes—like double sugar-tops or fantastic phantom ships. All through the night the fog horns blew—my brothers thought they were polar bears howling on the icebergs. That winter was one of our great and unforgettable memories.—From "In the Beginning Was the Light," by AMELIE POSSE-BRÄZDOVÁ, translated from the Swedish by GRENVILLE GROVE. (New York: Dutton.)

Heart Throbs and Melodies

A PLEASANT CUSTOM of the 1840's and 1850's was to bind up in a quarto volume one's personal selection from the sheet music of the day. Usually, these books were bound in quarter black leather, with the word MUSIC tooled in gold on the spine and the selector's name tooled in gold on the top. I have two of such volumes on my music shelves. One belonged to a gentleman, S. C. Cutting, of Green River, Vermont; the other to a lady, Miss Kate M. Burt, of Ithaca, New York. Taken together, they give us a glance into the music sung and played by our grandmothers and grandfathers in the middle of the last century.

In those years, everybody was singing the songs of the new black-face minstrelsy. Mr. Cutting was partial to the sentimental *Lucy Neal* and Miss Burt favored *ROSA LEE* WRITTEN & COMPOSED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS AND SUNG BY THEM WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE AT THE ST. JAMES THEATRE, LONDON. In various types, that blurb tells the story of American minstrelsy's successful invasion of London. The first minstrel troupe, the Virginia Minstrels, opened in London in May, 1843, a little over three months after their first appearance in New York; and in January, 1846, the Ethiopian Serenaders made a great success in London with *Lucy Neal* and *Rosa Lee*. Miss Burt sang E. P. Christy's *Farewell Ladies*, a song with the wonderful Sarony and Major lithograph for Christy's Melodies. Between two black cherubs at the top, playing banjo and fiddle, and two more at the bottom playing bones and tambourine, are photographs of E. P. Christy and George Christy, the star of the troupe. He was the female impersonator of the show. George (his real name was George Harrington) was the original Lucy Long. It's a joy-spreading sight to see him struttin' in hoop skirt, tiny parasol, and frilled pantalettes.

The success of *Take-your-time-Miss Lucy Long* and *Rosa Lee from Tennessee* called forth a whole sisterhood of cherished maidens, some colored, some white, whose stories our grandparents warbled soulfully at the old square piano. These maidens with the cretic names—Mary Blane, Nancy Till, Nelly Bly, Ella Ree—were born usually in either Tennessee or Louisiana and, if colored, they were sold down-river by some cruel slave trader and thus separated from the sad singers of these lays. Evidently, they were not only popular songs, but effective anti-slavery propaganda. For all their current popularity—they were all the rage in the New York and London of the 1850's, sung and whistled everywhere—*Nelly Gray*, she who went from the old Kentucky shore, is the only one which has survived in the memory of the singing public.

The two collections complement, one the other. Mr. Cutting went in for such comic songs as *The Umbrella Courtship*, such sea-goin' masculinities as *I'm Afloat!* and *Life on the Ocean Wave*. Miss Burt sang such songs of sentiment and sadness as William R. Dempster's *The Lonely Aul Wife* and the smugly moral *Love Can Ne'er Survive Esteem*. She even cut loose on an occasional operatic air by Meyerbeer or Rossini. Miss Burt was also a pianist and played *The Atlantic Wave Waltz*, the *American Belle Schottisch*, the *Home Quick Step*, the *Cayuga Polka*, and the *Lexington Rondo*. She also favored *Yankee Doodle*, with variations, and the rollicking *Pop Goes the Weasel*:

Ob all de dance dat ebber was plann'd
To galvanize de heel and de hand,
Dar's none dat moves so gay and grand
As "Pop goes de Weasel."

Both books are full of the flavor of the days when the Spanish guitar strummed, and tailed coats and tilted hoops swirled, to the polka and the schottisch. The Irish emigration speaks in the *Farewell Schottisch* with a lithograph of an Irish peasant family saying a sad farewell to their cottage; the popularity of Dickens in *Dora and Agnes* from *David Copperfield* and *Florence* from *Dombey*. Yankee chauvinism shouts in *Uncle Sam's Farm*. "Wait for the wagon and we'll all take a ride," must have rung out on many a hayride in the days when Jenny Lind trilled the country to its feet. And the young people of Uncle Sam's Farm danced gayly to the new MEDLEY QUICK STEP INTRODUCING THE POPULAR AIRS OF *ROSA LEE, UNCLE NED & MARY BLANE* AS PLAYED BY CITY & COUNTRY BANDS. Sam Brown of Baltimore sings in the new go-ahead American language just emerging from its most ebulliently fruitful decades. He "makes tracks" and "cuts stick against the grain" while Mr. Snooks knocks things "higher'n a kite" and "does the job up brown." The people's love of the Stephen Foster songs is attested by the appearance, in 1853, of *Young Folks at Home*. The original song is here, too, in its twentieth edition, WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY E. P. CHRISTY. We know better than that now. In collections like these, we turn the pages of the Foster songs as his contemporaries saw them. Here, for instance, is *OLD UNCLE NED* WRITTEN & COMPOSED FOR WM. ROARK OF THE SABLE HARMONISTS BY S. C. FOSTER OF CINCINNATI. The whole is ornamented with a Palmer lithograph of the ORIGINAL SABLE HARMONISTS, THE BEST BAND OF SINGERS IN THE UNITED STATES. Uncle Ned and the Old Black Joe which, for some reason, the English rechristened Poor Old Joe—certainly they are two of the immortal worthies of American song.

The Boston that Dickens visited and Dana sailed from is well illustrated. The cover of T. G. Booth's *Go It While You're Young*, a song which gave wide currency to a phrase of American origin, shows a good view of Keith's Music Publishing House and the adjoining Olympic Theatre in Court Street in 1845. To match this, Miss Burt's quarto boasts three favorite melodies from the Chinese spectacle of *Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp*, each with a lithograph of the Boston Museum and King's Chapel in the Tremont Street of 1847. As seems to have been the custom in assembling these books, these pictorial pieces were placed up near the front. And collectors tell me that some singers used to color their favorite lithographs. One can well understand why these volumes are sought out and cherished. They are full of all sorts of interest for those curious about what these United States were like, in the days when darkies danced the juba and Ethiopian melodies were all the rage.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Winter Night

Upward, where we look for light,
All is dark this winter night.
The shine of not a single star
Reaches the bleak earth where we are.

What light we have is now below,
Up from the whiteness of the snow—
As if the snow, in drifting by,
Had brought the light from depths of sky.

Lit by this light, the houses stand
Ghostly pale in a ghostly land.
Only a window here and there
Shows its gold to the silver air.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

A Mighty Seaport

VANCOUVER IS MORE than a city with tall buildings, more than a pleasure ground with parks and beaches.

It is a mighty seaport, with its outer and inner harbour the largest in Canada, with a shore line of 98.2 miles, and with depth sufficient for the largest vessels in the world to come directly to their docks without the aid of tugs. Sheltered by encircling mountains, its entrance channel protected by the First Narrows, it has direct access to the Pacific Ocean through the Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca.

At any hour, at any season, the entrance to the harbour is majestic, with the mountains folding back and back, the visible miles only a hint of those immense distances beyond, which are as yet untrodden—even undiscovered—veiled in the mystery of a still inviolate land.

At any hour, at any season, the scene is one of colour and animation, with deep-sea craft, coastwise craft, steamers, freighters, tugs, fishing-boats, ferries, and even an occasional five-masted schooner passing in or moving out. The promontory of Stanley Park is dark green, with its tall trees parting to reveal the lighter green of the grass beneath. The lighthouses are red and white. The figures and cars moving over the delicately wrought Lions Gate Bridge are like beads slipping along a suspended thread.

At any hour of any season there is the hoot of the steamboats, the clang of bells, the whimper of gulls, and the puff and whistle of the distant railroad locomotive....

From the harbour the mountains, hills, and valleys roll to the United States on the south and to Alaska on the north.—From "The Ports of British Columbia," by AGNES ROTHERY, copyright, 1943. Reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

What Lovelier Gift!

SCIENCE and HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures,
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This book is the original and only textbook on Christian Science healing. It makes a gift that is studied, and becomes a dearly beloved companion. This textbook is published in a number of editions to meet various needs.

Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges 2.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges 7.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

TRANSLATIONS IN FRENCH OR GERMAN
Black cloth editions only, with green marbled edges, each 2.50

Science and Health and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy are published by the Trustees under her Will. They may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.
Catalog sent upon request

Catalog showing prices in sterling is available at the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944

Allied Governmental System for Reoccupied Nations Grows Complex

Foreign Policy of Vatican Analyzed by Association

Report indicates that Roman Catholic Church may face difficulties in Europe after war—Problems before Papacy include broad areas controlled by Russia and in non-Christian Asia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—In its report on the "Foreign Policy of the Vatican," the Foreign Policy Association foresaw that the Roman Catholic Church will be faced with grave political and religious problems in the postwar democratic world.

The survey reports that "critics both friendly and hostile forecast a period of unprecedented anti-clericalism in Italy."

These observers, both sympathetic and critical, conclude that "the long association of the Vatican with Fascism will reap its harvest of hatred and even persecution."

The report itself, prepared by Sherman S. Hayden, Assistant to the President of the Foreign Policy Association and former Columbia University professor, suggests that "this anti-clericalism in the view of some observers might not be wholly a bad thing for the (Roman Catholic) Church."

On the postwar position of the Church, Mr. Hayden, who has traveled in France, Germany, and Italy, and spent several summers living in England, said that "grave problems in international relations are certain to confront the Papacy. The predominance of Russia on the continent will impose the necessity of reckoning anew with atheistic Communism, and the past policy of unswerving hostility may make this difficult. Related to this is the question of competing with Russian economic ideas and pro-Russian sentiments in the continental nations where many Catholics reside. The gradual disappearance of every great power that was traditionally Catholic—from Spain and France of the old regime to Austria of our own day—will presumably add to these difficulties.

"Neither the United States nor Britain is a Catholic country, but both may be described as well-disposed, and both have important Catholic minorities. In due time, however, the increasing dependence of the Vatican, financial at least and possibly intellectual as well, on the western nations will undoubtedly create new problems for the Church.

"Other questions are raised by the growing predominance of Asia in world affairs—whole regions which are not Christian even in tradition, and to which the Vatican has hitherto given little direct attention save in a missionary way. The entire future of the Vatican is plainly bound up with the uncertain place of religion in the new world. Further defections from the Church must weaken the influence of the Papacy. If, on the contrary, a religious revival should follow the war, one can only speculate on the degree to which the Holy See, always slow to modify its traditional ways, will be in a position to turn it to advantage. The Vatican, however, appears to face the future with complete confidence."

In his analysis of 25 years of Vatican foreign policy, Mr. Hayden concluded that:

"1. No possible slur can justly be cast on the character of either Pius XI or Pius XII. Both men have shown themselves worthy of their trust, steadfast in their faith, unremitting in the preaching of its doctrine, loyal to the principles which they profess.

"2. The view that the Pope is at heart Fascist and wishes to see the triumph of modern dictatorships, while a long sequence of superficial evidence can be constructed to support it, proves to be without foundation in fact.

"3. At the same time, he is not a supporter of democracy but is just what he claims to be—indifferent to political forms, accepting any government which will meet the minimum demands of the Church.

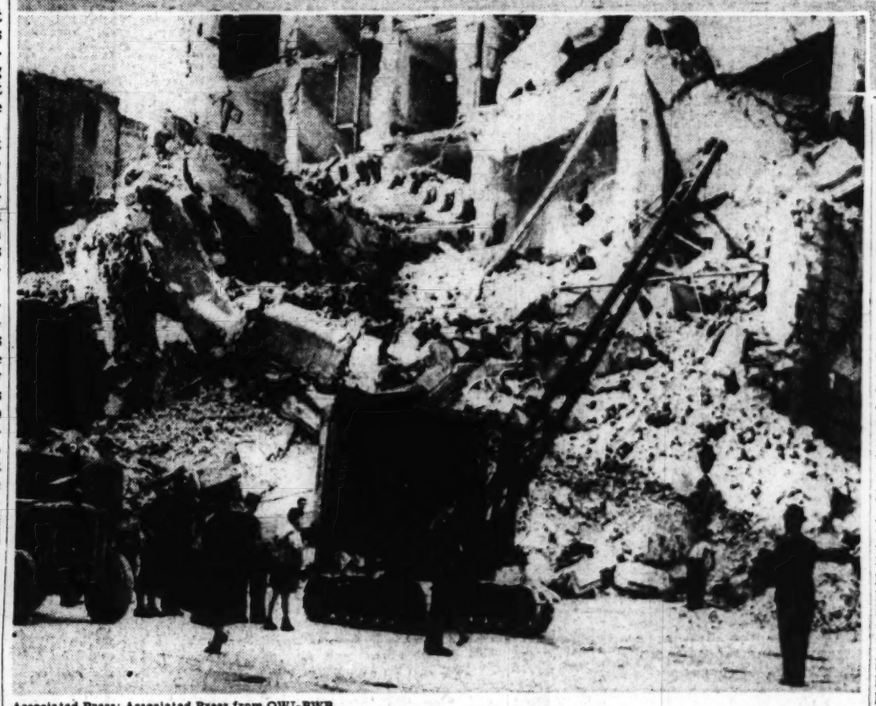
"4. It is unreasonable to expect a priest without weapons somehow to impose order on a willful world. The Pope can only seek by reason to bring men to reason, and that he continues to do this even as a prisoner of the Germans is rather to his credit than otherwise.

"5. The Papal record of practical statesmanship is less impressive. Granted that the Holy See is in Italy and must accommodate itself to Italian policy, it can only be regretted that its associations with Fascism should have been so close. It was imprudent in the extreme, for example, for Pius XI to rejoice over Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia particularly after the attacks on the Church which immediately followed the Lateran Treaty.

"One could not expect the Church to support the Spanish republic, but it is unfortunate that such wholehearted support was given to General Franco—all the more because Pius XI seems to have suspected the true situation.

"One could not have expected the Church to look with favor on Soviet Russia, but one might have hoped for an earlier realization of where the graver danger lay for Europe and the world. One fears that in this case a zealot's conviction replaced statesmanlike objectivity.

"It might also be argued that, when the anti-Christian nature of Nazi Germany became as well understood as it was by 1937, the Church should have taken a more militant stand. The delicacy of the Pope's international position is obvious, but his mistakes in policy, some now tacitly and almost openly admitted by the Vatican, cannot entirely be excused or explained away."



Associated Press; Associated Press from OWI-PWB

Allies Take Over Naples

Upper: Residents of Naples cheer American troops arriving in the city. The troops were followed immediately by the AMG forces who took charge of the city. Below—Allied wrecking machines seen at work in the Naples neighborhood clearing away debris from bombed buildings—part of the task of AMG as it takes over new territory.

Portugal Plans Tour 'Invasion' Roads for 1944

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 22—An announcement that the equivalent of nearly $11,500,000 has been allotted to the building and repair of 670 miles of roads all over the country in 1944 constitutes a reminder that Portugal, too, is making hurried but thorough preparation for an Anglo-American "invasion," which however is expected after the war.

The announcement, which follows the recent allotment of $2,500,000 for power stations and rivers, is part of national improvements designed to attract peacetime tourists on a scale hitherto unknown to this country.

These improvements have already included an elaborate expansion of Lisbon's main land airport and further improvements planned on the seabase used by Clipper aircraft.

Last year's plans were slightly held up by the needs of the defense services which took $60,000,000—no less than 40 per cent of this country's total annual expenditure.

Meanwhile, road improvements, erection of new bridges and construction of modern hotels where hikers and travelers can put up inexpensively in an atmosphere of cleanliness has been going steadily ahead, while there are at present more than 7,000 new schools under construction or just completed.

A general remodeling of Portugal was planned many years ago, at an estimated cost of $325,000,000, but the tendency now is to keep one eye on the tremendous possibilities of postwar Portugal, which is one of the very few countries in Europe that has remained free from destruction caused by war.

Germany Leases Theater in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Germany has negotiated a lease on a newly-constructed motion picture theater in Istanbul, Turkey, which was built by an Italian for the exhibition of Italian films.

Commissions and Boards Spring Up Behind Armies

Soldiers appear to be carrying into liberated areas of Europe some of New Deal's alphabetology—European students of future will be expected to know everything from AA to ZZ.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reliable advices from Washington that the United States and Britain have virtually abandoned the idea of putting an AMG government in France, when the Nazis are driven out, serve to focus attention anew on the complex character of the United Nations' administrative machinery.

Commissions, boards, and whatnots are springing up in the wake of the Allied armies with the prolificacy of weeds in a novice's Victory garden.

As a matter of fact, it might be said that the Allied armed forces are carrying with them into the liberated territories of Europe that quaint aspect of New Dealism known as alphabetology, for most of these commissions and boards bear initials from here to yonder. In prewar days the basic education of a young European consisted in learning everything from A to Z. In postwar days it is likely to be everything from AA to ZZ.

For example, he'll probably have to learn about the EAG, the AMG, the ACCI, the ACI, and the PMC, not to mention the UNRRA, the FEA and a host of others far too numerous to commit to type.

Practical Democracy

Seriously, however, the Allied commissions and military boards have extremely useful functions to perform. And whatever else may be said of them, they are providing the totalitarian-conditioned Europeans with a much-needed object lesson in practical military democracy and committee government.

The AMG, or Allied Military Governments, to give it the full title, is perhaps the best-known of the invasion-borne administrative agencies. This Anglo-American body, which originally bore the dissonant name of Amgot, has the primary purpose of restoring order and re-establishing sources of food and supplies in invaded and freed territories.

In spite of the fact that it is unlikely to function in France, the AMG is daily growing larger and its ramifications more complex. Thousands of Army officers experienced in administrative problems and in dealing with avenues of public opinion are being trained both in this country and in Britain to take AMG posts as the need arises—and it is arising rapidly.

In the very early days of its career, AMG evoked considerable criticism from some Russian sources which saw it as the possible instrument of an Anglo-American imperialist plot.

Criticism Allayed

This criticism has largely been allayed, however, with the establishment at the Tripartite Conference in Moscow of the Allied Council on Italy, comprising American, British, Russian, and French delegates, with a provision for the future inclusion of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia.

This Council oversees the activities insofar as they apply to civilian affairs of both the AMG and the ACCI, or Allied Control Commission for Italy, which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower set up shortly before his transfer to Britain as cross-channel invasion chief.

The ACCI, which is headed by Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, former commanding general of the 9th Service Command, and which is personally responsible to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, General Eisenhower's successor in the Mediterranean theater, works in close liaison with the AMG. The difference between the AMG and the Commission is the difference between supervision of Italian control and direct Allied control. Direct control is the job of the AMG; supervision of Italian control the task of the ACCI.

Supervision, of course, relates only to those areas of Italy handed back to the Italians for their own administration. Up to the moment these areas consist of four small provinces. All other regions in liberated Italy are under the direct management of the AMG. The AMG progressively hands back the administration of more territory to the Italians, but the ACCI keeps an eye on it just the same.

The ACCI is divided into four main sections, which in turn are subdivided into many more.

These main divisions are, first, the Military Section, whose chief has not yet been officially appointed; second, the Political Section, under Harold Cassia, a British career diplomat and formerly assistant private secretary to Foreign Secretaries Viscount Halifax and Anthony Eden; third, the Economic and Administrative Section, headed by Air Commodore Lord Stansgate, formerly Wedgwood Benn, M. P., who was Director of Public Relations for the British Air Ministry until he took up his present post; and, fourth, the Communications Section, under the chairmanship of Capt. Ellery W. Stone, United States Navy, who was President of Postal Telegraph until Postal's merger with Western Union.

Handles Larger Aspects

The Allied Council on Italy may be described as the Italian branch or department of the Politico-Military Commission, formerly known as the Mediterranean Council, which sits at Algiers, Algeria. The Politico-Military Commission presumably deals with the larger aspects of the Mediterranean war theater as a whole, although its terms of reference do not appear to have been defined fully.

The personnel of the ACI and the PMC is almost identical. Edwin C. Wilson sits for the United States on the PMC, while Robert D. Murphy, American Minister to North Africa, is United States representative on the ACI, but otherwise the memberships are the same, the remaining members being Harold MacMillan, British Minister to North Africa; Andrei J. Vishinsky, representing Soviet Russia, and René Massigli, Foreign Affairs Commissioner of the French Committee of National Liberation.

One of the most widely publicized, and doubtless most important, of the recently established international bodies is the European Advisory Commission, which, like the Allied Council on Italy, was born at the Moscow Conference of American, British and Russian foreign secretaries.

Last month this Commission held its first meeting in London and decided that the basic problem confronting it was how to shorten the war. John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London, is United States representative, while the British and Russian delegates are Sir William Strang and Fyodor Gusev, respectively. The Commission intends to examine carefully European questions arising as the war develops and make joint recommendations to the three participating governments.

Nucleus of Postwar Order

Some observers see in this board the nucleus of a postwar international order, and such it well may be. In any event, its successful functioning will have a tremendous influence on future methods of collaboration.

London, incidentally, is the headquarters of almost as many international groups as there are Smiths in the Army.

Prominent among them is the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes which is now proceeding to compile lists of war criminals whose surrender to United Nations armies will be a condition of the armistice.

Another tremendously important commission concerned with the immediate postwar era is the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or UNRRA, as it is known to the acute discomfiture of headline writers. The UNRRA recently assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., and mapped a program. The agreement creating the UNRRA was signed in the White House on Nov. 9 by representatives of 44 countries—33 United Nations, 10 associated powers, and the French Committee of National Liberation.

Title Implies Purpose

The purpose of the UNRRA is pretty much implied by its title. Its Director General is Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York. Mr. Lehman said at Atlantic City that the organization would help peoples and nations to help themselves. Or, as Col. John J. Llewellin, British Minister for Food, put it in a pithy quotation from Marx: "From each according to his means; to each according to his needs."

Ever since the organization of the Lend-Lease Administration the United States has had its own particular Order of the Alphabet operating in or for the various war zones. However, late in 1943, America's foreign economic operations were thoroughly reorganized by consolidating the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation into a single over-all agency, the Foreign Economic Administration.

The FEA—and don't get it confused with the FHA and apply to it for a loan to build a house—is the agent for carrying out all economic aspects of American foreign policy. Under its aegis the operation of the various agencies is unified, both abroad and in the United States.

No longer, for example, will separate organizations and sometimes separate policies govern the shipments of Lend-Lease goods and commercial goods traveling side by side into the Mediterranean areas.

Essentially, all of these commissions and committees are "war babies," which is to say that they are designed mainly, if not entirely, to cope with the extraordinary exigencies of total war, but some of them may continue long after the peace and evolve into permanent world organizations. At the moment many of them overlap in their functions and there is no supreme council or board to supervise them.

But as some forgotten sage of the hustings once said, "You never know what might happen when you form a committee."

British Priority Given to Schools

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—A bill recasting Britain's educational system has passed its second reading in the House of Commons despite a sharp clash on the question of the future control of church schools.

This measure in which Britain maps a brighter and more equitable future for its younger generation thus gets away to a good start well ahead of all other major postwar reconstruction plans. The bill is now practically assured of becoming a law with all-party backing.

But there are still hard fights to come in committee stage when religious denominations—especially the Roman Catholics—will make their biggest efforts to carry through amendments, and when labor critics will press still harder charges that the Government doesn't go far enough to obtain a single comprehensive national system with equal schooling opportunity for all.

University Opportunities

Briefly the bill raises the school-leaving age from the present level of 14 to 15 at the end of the war and to 16 as soon as possible afterward; offers nursery, primary and secondary education for all free of charge; makes part-time continuation schooling for young persons compulsory up to 18; furthers university opportunities; lays down that religious instruction, according to an agreed syllabus, shall be an essential element in future education; seeks to disentangle long-standing anomalies of schools controlled by different religious denominations.

What the bill doesn't do in its present form is to remove altogether fees at all state secondary schools; nor does it change the position of Britain's exclusive so-called public schools where parents who can afford it pay comparatively high fees for a very high standard of education.

As for the position of religious schools in the state educational system, the new bill is claimed to go beyond anything yet attempted to meet a long-standing problem which, according to Mr. Chuter Ede, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in the House of Commons Jan. 20 has defied nearly all democratic nations of the democratic world.

Mr. Ede declared that in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand not a penny is given for the denominational school. Britain's new bill proposes that the State will pay 50 per cent of the cost of bringing denominational schools up to the standard required. Only if they fail will the State take over their finances and appointment of teachers.

But Roman Catholic Members of Parliament asked for better terms and claimed the burden on many of their schools would be too great. An even stronger protest came from the Rt. Rev. Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, new head of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, in a sermon at his enthronement in London this week.

The Archbishop charged that Roman Catholic children are not going to get equal educational treatment. This brought a strong counterprotest from the Left Wing weekly, the New Statesman and Nation.

The President of the Board of Education, Mr. Richard A. Butler, himself declared in a nation-wide broadcast Jan. 20 that it wasn't in line with Britain's tradition nor in line with the great volume of current public opinion that the State should pay the costs of schooling where churches control the management of the religion and the teachers of their schools.

Britain has thus sought to meet one of the most complex educational problems of all time and one experienced by most countries. It has raised strong feelings and sharp criticism, but the two main political parties, Conservative and Labor, have shown themselves solidly behind the new education bill in its broad outline.

But one vital aspect of Britain's future education remains untackled, namely, the position of Eton, Harrow, and other public schools.

Church Council Urges Peace Based on Moral Principles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A four-point program designed to endow postwar world organization with "curative and creative" responsibilities rather than merely repressive measures was urged by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches today.

Demanding neither "the impossible nor the impractical," the Commission, through its Chairman, John Foster Dulles, recognized the need for "force under law," insisting, however, that repression alone would mean a narrow military peace.

One of the purposes of the commission's statement at this time is to make it plain to the United States Government that its constituency of 25,000,000 Protestants would not support a restrictive peace, since it holds such a postwar settlement would bar political instrumentalities from eliminating causes of future wars.

"International organization," it said, "must be designed not to maintain a faulty world status, but to seek inventively to eradicate the political and economic maladjustments, the spiritual and intellectual deficiencies, the inadequacies of international law, which basically cause war."

To this end, to avoid a peace which ignores moral principles, the Council recommended that the general organization outlined in the Moscow declaration and Connolly resolution seek:

1. A change of treaty conditions which may prove unjust and provocative of future war.
2. The establishment of economic and financial intercourse on a dependable and fruitful basis.
3. Autonomy as the genuine goal of colonial administration.
4. A regime of spiritual and intellectual liberty for people everywhere.

In so doing, it said, the Commission assumed a realistic attitude, asserting it was prepared to recognize that any international organization dealing with such matters may at first "have to depend more upon moral than legal authority."

Decisions the organization will have to make fall into two categories, the Commission said: namely, one related to boundaries and the re-establishment of order in liberated countries; the other, more general in character, related to the nature of the postwar world under the aegis of the United Nations.

There have been some proposals violative of the moral law that Christian conscience could never acquiesce, the Commission said, and warned that "the Christian people of this nation expect that their Government will reject them and strive earnestly and competently for particular settlements which will be just and conducive to permanent concord."

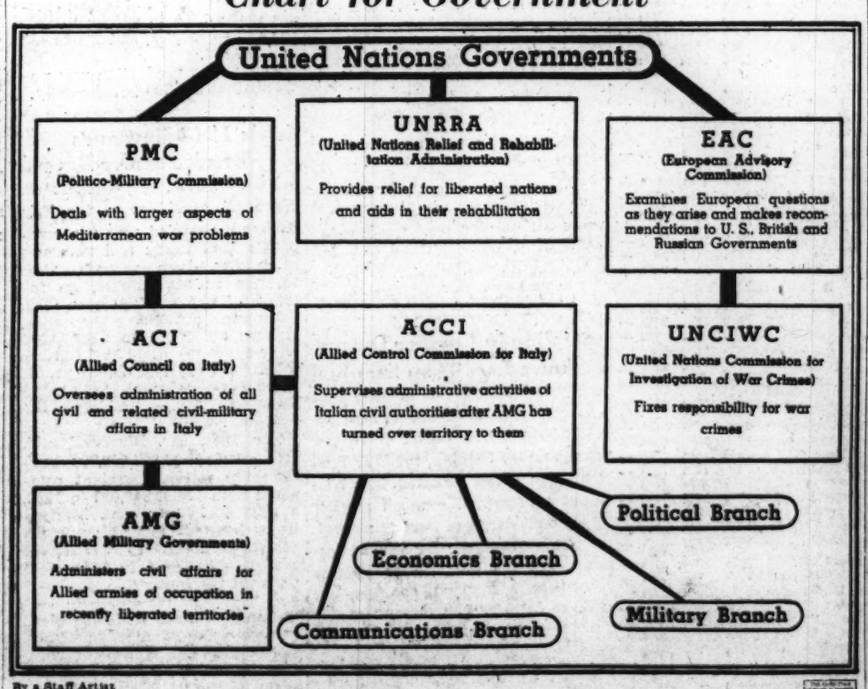
"But we must recognize that war," the Commission continued, "creates a psychological environment that is abnormal and transitory; that there are conflicts of legitimate claims and that many millions in Europe cannot now effectively present their views.

"Therefore, there will be particular settlements which will fail to meet the test of time. This accentuates the importance of the general decisions which will determine the nature of the postwar order.

"In conclusion, we appeal to the people in our churches to stand strong in their faith in God. Our for settlements already so clearly hope rests upon the knowledge that He rules the affairs of men and nations. Plans arising from the despair born of fear and from the frenzy born of passion are destined for failure.

"Let us proclaim boldly and clearly, 'for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.' As the power of our nation is used in conformity with His laws it will contribute to the establishing of a just and durable peace."

Chart for Government


United Nations Governments
PMC
(Politico-Military Commission)
Deals with larger aspects of Mediterranean war problems
UNRRA
(United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)
Provides relief for liberated nations and aids in their rehabilitation
EAC
(European Advisory Commission)
Examines European questions as they arise and makes recommendations to U. S., British and Russian Governments
ACI
(Allied Council on Italy)
Oversees administration of all civil and related civil-military affairs in Italy
ACCI
(Allied Control Commission for Italy)
Supervises administrative activities of Italian civil authorities after AMG has turned over territory to them
UNCIWC
(United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes)
Fixes responsibility for war crimes
AMG
(Allied Military Governments)
Administers civil affairs for Allied armies of occupation in recently liberated territories
Political Branch
Economics Branch
Communications Branch
Military Branch

By a Staff Artist

Allied Administrative Machinery

This especially drawn chart shows some of the ramifications of the Allied machinery for controlling the liberated territories of Europe and for solving major problems of war and postwar relations. Connecting lines do not necessarily mean that lower groups are responsible to those in upper boxes. Often the more important boards merely exercise supervision over lesser groups.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	813,780
1944 volume to date	12,942,610
1943 volume to date	11,127,552

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.9	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	49.6	Year ago	42.8
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Adams Exp 1a	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf 5.30 ww	16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	1	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust 3½g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	5	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Chalm 1¼g	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Amal Leather	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 1k	2	33	32⅞	33	
Amerada Pet 3a	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ½
Am Airlines 1½g	7	60	59½	60	+1
Am Bank N .20a	2	18	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	20	128¼	128¼	128½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	48	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	80	175¾	175	175	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	35½	35½	35½	
Am C&F pf 1.40	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Ch&Cable 2	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Chicle 4a †	50	112	112	112	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Am Distill	21	106½	105	104½	— ½
§ Am Distill stpd	1	51	51	51	— ½
Am For Pow	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf4.35g	3	59¼	59	59¼	— ¼
Am&FPTpf 5.07g	8	69	68½	69	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	7	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice	9	4½	4½	4½	
Am Locom 1½g	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†100	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	3	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	46⅛	46	46	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
AmRad&StS .40g	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf 7	† 2	163½	163	163½	—2½
Am Roll Mill 1g	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½ g†	30	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am ShipBldg 3g †	7	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	24	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Am Snuff .60a	1	43	43	43	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	3	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30a	3	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2a	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	6	156¾	156¾	156¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	62	62	62	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	141½	141	141	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	11	11	11	
Am Viscose ½a	8	46½	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	34	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	2	73¼	73	73	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	
AnacondaCop2½g	10	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
Armour & Co	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	82¾	82⅜	83⅜	— ⅝
ArmstrongCk1.35g	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ½	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1g	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†200	94	94	94	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	87½	87½	87½	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 1½	21	60½	60	60¼	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅞
Atl Coast Line 3g	62	30⅛	29⅝	30	
At G&W In pf5g	1	61	61	61	+ ⅞
Atl Refining 1g	6	25⅞	25¾	58	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd3½g †	60	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Aust N pfA3½ †	40	73	73	73	
Aviation Co .20g		8	4	3⅞	4

B

Bald Loco ctf1½g	9	20⅛	20	20	
Balt & Ohio	9	7¼	7	7	
Balt & Ohio pf	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	6	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	5	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Beatrice Cream 1e	7	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	1	32	32	32	+1
Beech Creek 2 †	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅞
Bell Aircr 1a	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	5	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	36¾	36⅜	36¾	— ¼
Best Foods 1.20a	12	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	4	59	59	59	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Bliss & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8½	8¼	8½	
Blm'ngdale .85g †	20	15½	15½	15½	
Blumenthal pf7 †	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Boeing Airplane2g	9	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3d	2	45⅞	45⅞	48½	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	49	48½	49⅛	— ⅛
Borden Co 1½g	9	29¼	29⅛	35¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	
Braniff Airw .60	18	13½	13¼	13¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	5	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18½	18½	18½	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	+2½
Budd Mfg	31	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†250	53¾	53	53	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ½g	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Buleva Watch 2	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Burlington1½1.90g	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	
Bush T B pf3½k †	10	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Byron Jack 1½g	2	22½	22¼	22½	

C

Calif Pack 1½g	5	25½	25½	25½	
Calumet Hec .85g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	1	17	17	17	
Can D G Ale .70g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	60	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
CarpenterSt12½g	1	30	30	30	— ½
Carriers&Gen 1½g	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	9	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	8	39½	39⅜	39½	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	14	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†370	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	12	3½	3½	3½	
Cent R R N J	3	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	2	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ½a	7	33¼	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†280	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
Champ Pap & F 1	7	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Ches & Ohio 3a	5	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill ½pd	3	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	6	14½	14	14	
Chi Grt West	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3½g	11	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .60g	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
Chrysler Corp 3	1	80⅞	80½	80⅞	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	50	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
City Invest	†100	60	60	60	—1
City Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	
Clark Equip 3g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	5	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
Clett Peabody 2	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Colgate-P-P 1½a	2	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4½ †	40	107	107	107	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
Col & South †	20	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	50	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10g	42	4½	4⅜	4½	
Comml Credit 3	1	41	41	41	
Comml Invest Tr 3	5	44¾	44⅝	44¾	+ ⅛
Comml Solv .60g	13	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&Sou	27	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 4½g	3	82	81¾	82	+ ⅛
Con Ed 1.40	14	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.40	24	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	15	26	25¾	26	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 1½e	17	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼a	3	22	21¾	22	
Container Pr 4½ †	20	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Container Co 1½g	2	20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	7	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	3	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .50	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del 1	18	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Cor'wellSt pf3½ †	50	48½	48¼	48¼	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Corn Prod 2.60	3	56	55⅞	56	
Cornell DuE 1.10g	3	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	43	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	58	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Crane 1g	7	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	105½	104½	104½	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	2	18½	18½	18½	
Crown Cork&S ¾g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	46½	46½	46½	
Crown Zel pf5 †	10	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 3g	5	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	10	26	26	26	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	13	13	13	
Cudahy Packing	14	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	50	114¼	114	114¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¼g	15	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼a	1	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛

D

Davison Chem 1g	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	26	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Devoe & RayAla †	10	33	33	33	— ⅛
Diam Match pf11½	1	40	40	40	+ ¾
Diam T Mot 1¼g	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Dist. Co-Sg h2.22	7	30½	30	30½	+1
Dr Pep pf 5.50 †	7	82¼	b81½	82½	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	86¾	f85½	86¾	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	86¾	f86½	102¼	+1¼
Endic-John pf 5 †	30	102¼	102	102¼	
Eng Pub Service	180	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†210	90	90	90	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	50	96	96	96	
Erie RR 1g	7	11¾	11¾	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	18	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	8	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	23	23	23	Jan 21

F

Fajardo Sugar 2	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	20	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Fed Mg & S 3½g	5	20	20	20	
FedDStrspf4¼ †	10	96	96	96	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ½g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 3½	1	40	40	40	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	106½	106	106½	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	3	8	8	8	
FollansbeeStlpf	20	51¾	51	51¾	— ⅛
Food Mach 1¾g	3	54½	54½	54½	
Foster Wheeler	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½

G

Gabriel Co .20g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robert .30g	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gair Robt pf1.20	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	16	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½g	4	45¾	45½	45¾	
Gen Baking .15e	5	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
Gen Cable	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	50	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	4	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2	19	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Out Advert	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	3	21¾	21½	21½	
Gen Shoe ½e	4	15⅜	15½	15½	
Gen Steel pf 6g	†150	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	2	21	21	21	
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	50	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
GilletteSafR .70g	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .25a	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Glidden Co .50e	1	20	20	20	
Goodrich B F 2g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R 1½e	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
Gotham Hosiery 1½g	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	27	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 2g	11	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ½
Green H L 2a	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	12	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
GrumAircEn 1½g	30	126	126	126	
Guantan Sug pf †	21	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	9	45½	44¾	45½	+ ⅞
Gulf Oil 1a					

H

Hall W F Print 1a	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	5	23½	23½	23⅝	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	30	105	105	105	
Hercules Motor 1	3	21	24¼	25	+ ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	1	21	21	21	
Holland Furn 2	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son ¼e	1	14	14	14	
Holly Sugar 1	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 21
Homestake Min	5	43½	43	43¼	
Houd-Hersh B 1g	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
Houston Oil	85	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	1	32	32	32	
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25	25	25	
Hudson Motor .20g	4	9	9	9	
Hupp Motor	6	1½	1½	1½	

I

Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Ill Central LL 4 †	50	50¼	50	50¼	
Ill Central pf	4	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Indust Rayon 2	3	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 6	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Interch Co pf 6 †	20	111½	111½	111½	+1½
Intercon Rubber 1e	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	3	73	73	73	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7 †	50	170	169¾	170	
Int Hydro-Elec A	63	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	69	69	69	— ¼
Int Mining	15	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	57	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Int Paper					
Int Pap pf 5	6	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ¾
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
IntRyCenAmpf2½g†	10	72	72	72	+1
Int Tel & Tel	17	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	5	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛

J

Jewel Tea 1	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
Johns Manv pf7 †	10	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl ½se	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛

K

Kan City South	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hwh B 3½e	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
KendallCo pf 6a †	60	112	112	112	Jan 21
Kennecott Cop 3g	8	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .30e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Kinney $5pf 6g †	30	56	56	56	— ⅛
Kresge SS 1.20g	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	6	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛

L

Lacledc Gas †	20	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Lacledc Gas pf †	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
Lambert Co 1½a	1	29	29	29	
Lehigh C&N .90g	29	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¼a	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	10	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR	30	6¼	6	6	
Lehman Corp 1	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Lehn&FinkAL .45g	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Lib-O-F Gl 1½g	7	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	
LibbyMcNAL .45g	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Life Savers 1.60a	3	40½	39½	40½	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	2	71½	71½	71½	
Ling Laminating 2	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Link Belt 2	6	40	40	40	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Lockheed Aire 2	3	16½	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Lone's Inc 2a	3	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Lone Star Gas 3	4	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Long-Bell Lbr A	17	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Lorillard P 1.20g		18¾	18¼	18¼	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	30	154¼	154¼	154¼	+1¼
Louisv & Nash 7g	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½

M

MacAnd&For ½e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Mack Trucks 3g	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Macy R H 2	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Magma Cop 1¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Manati Sugar	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Marine Mid .08i	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MarketStRy prpf	1	10	13¼	13¼	
Marshall Field .80	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	5	6½	6¼	6¼	
Masonite Corp 1e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Mathieson AR 1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Max Empire Stre 3	1	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
Maytag Co	7	5¾	5¾	5¼	+ ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22e	1	51	51	51	
McKen&R 1.15g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Retailers Offer U. S. Surplus Disposal Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A program for disposal of billions of dollars worth of surplus government property was submitted to Congress yesterday by the American Retail Federation. The plan embraces precautions against speculators and regard for private enterprise.

In principle, the association supported legislation drawn by the House Small Business Committee, headed by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas.

David R. Craig, federation president, presented the organization's recommendations to the House Banking Committee, outlining these major principles:

1. The power to dispose of all surplus government goods (resulting from the war economy) should be vested in a single agency, with all invitations to bid and offers to sell being issued from this agency.

2. Once designated as surplus, the goods should be disposed of to the American public through the established channels of distribution.

3. The quantities in which the goods are sold should be small enough so that the average retail merchant can bid on them. At least 45 days should elapse between the announcement and the opening of bids.

4. Congress should prohibit any purchaser from offering the surplus goods for sale from any establishment which by reason of its name, such as "Army and Navy" store, implies that its prime activity is that of selling government surplus goods.

The federation made only one major exception to the Patman bill. This was to a provision that the price at which any particular property or class of property is sold or leased should be uniform.

"Our program takes competitive bidding for granted," Mr. Craig said. "We do not understand how the Government can obtain the maximum return for its surpluses in any other way."

Mr. Craig urged "prompt action" on surplus property legislation, saying "at the present time civilian markets are starved for many essential goods."

'Gas' Stocks Higher, Fuel Oil Supply Off

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline stocks in the United States increased and light and heavy fuel oils decreased during the week of Jan. 19, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stocks increased 751,000 barrels to 78,405,000, compared with 77,654,000 the previous week and 83,585,000 a year ago.

Light fuel oil supplies decreased 2,410,000 barrels to 39,099,000 and heavy fuel oils stocks declined 1,202,000 barrels to 54,529,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,231,000 barrels, compared with 4,434,000 the previous week and 3,986,000 a year ago. Output of the latter was 8,459,000, against 9,061,000 a week ago and 7,470,000 in this 1943 week.

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

OBrien Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

HOME MORTGAGE LOANS
REASONABLE RATES
Quick Service
Ask for details. No obligation.
RELIANCE
CO-OPERATIVE BANK
13 Dunster St., Harvard Sq.
Cambridge

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Joins New Haven

P. H. Mathews

Appointed special representative of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Mathews was formerly executive secretary of the Railroad Association of Georgia.

Wholesale Grocery Unit Enlarged By Western Purchase

CHICAGO (AP) — Sprague Warner-Kenny Corporation of Chicago and Baltimore, Md., has announced the purchase of controlling stock interests in the Western Grocery Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, of which the Marshall Canning Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Nathan Cummings, president of Sprague Warner-Kenny, said his corporation paid $17.50 per share for the stock. The offer of purchase was made to Western stockholders Dec. 11, 1943.

Mr. Cummings said he expected to be elected a director and chairman of the board of Western Grocery Company, and that Art Oppenheimer of Marshalltown would be elected vice-chairman. He said Frank Brewer of Marshalltown would continue as president of the grocery concern.

Mr. Cummings said purchase of the Western Grocery Company by his concern would form one of the largest wholesale grocery organizations in the United States. Western has branch offices in 23 towns, he added.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., stockholders were told that net earnings in 1943 amounted to $4,332,020 against $3,251,131 in 1942.

George Whitney, president, said those net earnings were credited to undivided profits from which account $1,200,000 has been disbursed to stockholders in dividends and $1,847,904 transferred to general reserve—leaving a net balance of $3,101,624 in undivided profits on last Dec. 31, an increase of $1,284,116 during the year.

Lamborn & Co. Issues Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The twelfth annual edition of Lamborn's Sugar Calendar containing statistical data and other vital information pertaining to the sugar industry of the United States and the world, is being distributed by Lamborn & Co. Inc. It gives other useful and interesting material such as the harvesting periods of the sugar crops in the various countries of the world, and the highlights of government regulations and controls during 1943.

Will Aluminum Industry Fill Gap as Aircraft Needs Drop?

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The official announcement this week that 12 aluminum lines, most of them on the West Coast, have been ordered to close down because of the growing surplus of the metal and because the Office of Defense Transportation says such a move would effect substantial savings in transportation, brings up for cursory examination the outlook for this interesting war and peace product. Will the advent of peace foreshadow a decline in its use to a volume only moderately higher than before the Second World War broke over the horizon, or will growing industrial uses assure an ever enlarging market?

Of course, there are more people interested in the place of aluminum in the economy than the workers in the plants, now demanding 15 cents an hour increase in pay, or the aircraft industry, which is the largest single user of the metal, or the other important consumers, such as railroads, electrical concerns, shipping, machinery, building, electrical conductor, food and beverage, chemical, metallurgical, foundry and other industries. All these are looking for aluminum at lower costs. The other interests that are watching the larger consumption of aluminum with keen if not apprehensive eyes are the producers of competitor metals, magnesium and steel alloys, plastics and even wood.

Aluminum Use Soars

The growth in the production and use of aluminum only became phenomenal with the coming of war. In 1938 U. S. output was 130,000 tons, in 1939 it was 164,000 tons. Then military demands became urgent and production doubled in 1940, and jumped to some 500,000 tons in 1942. The rate of output had risen to 900,000 tons by July, 1942, and capacity is at the peak now of 2,100,000,000 pounds annually, or 1,000,000 tons. This is 10 times the ouput of 1930, five times that of 1940 and 50 per cent higher than world output prior to present hostilities.

Aluminum production has now caught up with needs and there is no anxiety over future supply as is the case with petroleum. There are extensive deposits of bauxite, the ore from which it is recovered chiefly by electrolysis, in Dutch Guiana, British Guiana, and in Arkansas. There is an almost illimitable amount of aluminum to be found in clays and rocks on all sides, though the silica content makes extraction more costly and for the present restricts production to the cheaper processes. Costs have been reduced from about $1 a pound within the last five years to the present price of 15 cents, and lower costs are still likely.

Its Use in Aircraft Industry

When this country entered the war, its production of the light metal was less than 500,000,000 pounds, while Germany having seized France's bauxite deposits, and obtained control of the plants of its satellites as well as the hydroelectric power of Norway, was putting out approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds. This was a rough index of the Axis aircraft output since so large a part of the weight of an airplane is made of aluminum,—in an American pursuit ship, all of the propeller, 60 per cent of the engine and 90 per cent of the wings and fuselage. Transport planes require 9,000 pounds per machine. Bombing and reduction in transportation facilities have reduced Germany's aluminum output while that of the United States has quadrupled during the war.

At the present time there are only three large producers of aluminum; Aluminum Co. of America, first on the field and largest, the Reynolds Metals Co., previously a leading tin foil producer and the Olin Corporation, financed by a government agency, the Defense Plant Corporation.

When the war ends, and the demand for aircraft slumps, all three of these producers will be affected, but in different degree. It may be that the government plants, constituting about 50 per cent of total capacity, will be closed, at least the higher cost units, or sold to private interests. Or the government might continue to operate them. The latter possibility will depend on the political complexion of Congress, a large proportion of which is antagonistic to Government competition with private industry.

Tremendous Drop in War Uses

How much of a decline will take place in aluminum output in the postwar period? The biggest factor in arriving at an evaluation will be some estimate of the slump due in the manufacture of aircraft. Expenditures on aircraft in 1943 were estimated at $20 billion. Postwar requirements for military, commercial and private aircraft and parts have been estimated by authorities at $1 billion a year. This is only 5 per cent of today's sales.

A drop of 95 per cent in aircraft output seems fantastic, and it may be that such a prognosis is badly askew but it should be noted that $1 billion of sales is almost 8 times 1938 or prewar sales. Thus the biggest market for aluminum plummets like a stricken bomber earthwards, unless—the American public becomes much more "air-minded." More airlines and a vastly increased use of the private plane should come to the rescue. A cheaper but serviceable plane costing about $1,500 will be part of the answer.

However, new and increasing use of aluminum in peacetime industry is distinctly foreshadowed. This was shown in prewar trends, where the metal because of its light weight, attractive appearance and utility was becoming more widely in demand. It is expected that the price will be lower as competition gets keener, if aluminum is to show its heels to magnesium, synthetic plastics and the alloy steels.

The Postwar Market

A bigger market can be visualized in the railroad field where the reduction of weight without sacrificing strength appeals to the builders of Pullman, freight and other cars.

Shipping and automobile makers are finding more avenues for aluminum use, builders of houses and office structures favor its use for floors, furniture makers will offer more aluminum chairs and tables; other postwar applications that promise to absorb greater volume are producers of bridges and cranes, structural shapes, machine parts, metallic paints, wire, architectural frames, lighting fixtures, foils for food wrapping and tops for bottles, as well as pots, pans and other household utensils.

Aluminum will find the American market no sinecure, however. Magnesium, which is but two-thirds the weight of aluminum, is also plentiful, is becoming cheaper —now 20½ cents a pound—and has excellent qualities for machinability, strength and toughness when mixed with small amounts of other metals. Steel alloys and stainless steel are other competitors, their production having also gained tremendously since prewar days. From 1,700,000 tons production in 1938, alloy steel has jumped to an output of 13,500,000 tons in 1943, while stainless went from 96,000 tons to 425,000 tons in the same period. With finished steels selling at about 2½ cents a pound the price factor is a difficult hurdle for the weight factor of aluminum to overcome.

There will be abundant uses for all these metals, however. All are indispensable in war and all have an excellent outlook in the days of peace to come. From now out the aluminum industry is setting forth to prove to the civilian population the benefits that will derive from an expanded use of this light metal.

No. States Power Plans Financing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Northern States Power Company of Minnesota's plan to issue and sell $5,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, due 1974, and $4,000,000 face amount of 2¼ per cent serial notes will be considered by the Securities and Exchange Commission Feb. 4.

Proceeds would be devoted to the retirement of St. Paul Gas Light Company's 5 per cent general mortgage bonds, assumed by Northern States, and promissory notes issued last June 14 to finance reconstruction work.

Beet Molasses Use Curbed

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to conserve beet molasses, the current crop of which is estimated to be 35 per cent short, the War Production Board prohibited its use in mixed feed for livestock. The regulation will make about 2,000,000 gallons of beet molasses available for the production of yeast. WPB said that the manufacture of mixed feed would not suffer, since cane molasses is available from the Pacific Coast and Louisiana.

McNutt Hits 'Cutback' Talk As Propaganda

DETROIT (AP) — Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt denounced as allies of the enemy the worker who wants to leave the war production line in order to "land feet first" in peace, and the "hard-boiled" employer "who wants to beat his competitor to the postwar market."

He denied "rumors of tremendous cutbacks" in war production and asked Detroit and the nation to "reject the peace scare that would collapse the manpower front."

In a speech for the Detroit Victory Council, Mr. McNutt said the term "cutbacks" is "a rumor word —a propaganda word."

He said it may be "very dangerous" in this era "when the peace scare is a major instrument in the war of nerves."

The worker who wants to "land feet first" in peace spreads the peace rumors, Mr. McNutt said, because they are a "sop to his conscience" and give him an alibi for leaving war production.

The "hard-boiled" employer, Mr. McNutt asserted, "spreads the story as propaganda for his forays against stockpiles he has heard of. . . . He has his information from the horse's mouth of some 'confidential service,' which tells him the jib is up for the Axis.

"It is the same kind of 'confidential service,' tapped by some United States Senators in 1938 and 1939. You remember the fellows who knew there would be no war in Europe. The other end of that pipeline is in Berlin."

Some shifts from one type of war production to another are occurring and they are "hard to take," he said, but the total volume of war production will remain steady for at least the first half of 1944, and the need for manpower for the armed forces is still increasing.

Textile Exporters Ask for Premiums To Offset Ceilings

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of textile exporters proposed to the Office of Price Administration here a schedule of export premiums under which they would be permitted to add premiums to their purchase price as an alternative to exporting at domestic ceiling prices.

OPA officials, after hearing suggestions from the industry representatives, said they would consider an amendment which would allow the export premium only to those actually engaged in exporting.

The exporters also asked seven per cent increase over that allowed at present.

The exporters said their difficulties were with gray goods mill and converters who charge the export premium on sales to exporters. OPA officials said any mill charging such premiums violated regulations, adding the regulations, however, permits any seller to charge export prices to appointed purchasing agents of foreign buyers.

WFA to Purchase 332,000 Bales Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration said that it will buy 332,000 bales of raw cotton on the open market for shipment to Allied nations under the Lend-Lease program.

Purchase announcements are being sent to the trade and bidders have been requested to submit offers on or before midnight of February 15.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 11

Normal Tax, Surtax, and Victory Tax

The Federal income tax payable for 1943 is divided into three parts —the normal tax and the surtax, which together compose the regular income tax; and the victory tax. The total of these taxes, in all ordinary cases, represents the total tax payable on 1943 income.

Exceptions arise in cases involving computation of normal tax and surtax where there have been certain capital gains or losses, in which case an alternative computation is permitted, provided there are net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses; or where a taxpayer holds bonds with a tax-free covenant (bonds in which the issuing corporation pays part of the income tax on the interest), in which case a deduction of the amount paid by the corporation is allowable against the tax computed on the return.

On short Form 1040A, the combined normal tax and surtax is shown in a table and requires no multiplication. On long Form 1040, these taxes must be figured separately by percentage rates. The victory tax requires percentage computations on both forms.

Changes in these taxes are made from time to time, but the rates and methods in effect for 1943 follow:

Normal tax: This is a flat 6 per cent of all your income after deducting personal exemption, credit for dependents, earned income credit, deductions for charity, etc.

Surtax: This is a varying percentage of your income but with fewer deductions. Deductions allowed in computing normal tax but not for surtax purposes are the earned income credit, interest on certain Federal securities, and dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations, issued prior to March 28, 1942. The surtax begins at 13 per cent on the first $2000 of income subject to surtax, proceeds at 16 per cent on the next $2,000, 20 per cent on the next $2,000, and continues climbing until it reaches 82 per cent on all income subject to surtax which exceeds $200,000.

If your surtax net income is higher than $2,000, each bracket of income is still taxed at the rate for that bracket, and the total surtax is merely a total of the surtaxes computed for each bracket. Thus, if your income makes you subject to the maximum surtax of 82 per cent, that rate applies only to the surtax net income over $200,000 while each portion of the first $200,000 is taxed at lower rates.

Victory tax: This is a temporary wartime tax. The exemptions and deductions are different and fewer than in the case of either the normal tax or surtax. The tax is 5 per cent, less a credit (formerly called postwar credit) which reduces the tax by one-fourth or more depending on whether you are single or married, and how many dependents you support.

On short Form 1040A, the tax is expressed as a net rate after allowing for the credit. On long Form 1040, the tax and credit have to be figured separately because persons using this form may be affected by limitations on the credit. These limits do not affect the user of the short form, which is restricted to persons with not more than $3,000 income.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

NORTHFIELD, ILL., 282 Dickens St.—Beautiful, small, suburban, tapestry-brick, tile-roof residence; Sunset Ridge Country Club district; Skokie valley transportation; 7 rooms, 1½ baths; gas vapor, thermostatic-controlled heat; attached garage; price $15,000. Write owner, J. W. Benett, 117 N. Oakhurst Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

BROOKLINE, MASS., FISHER HILL
Modern house, 4 baths; 2-car garage; immediate occupancy; price $15,000. Tel, LON. 0737

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—2-fam. house, desirable location, near schools, trans., shopping; apt. occupied by owner, suitable for large family; other rented. Lse. 5838 evenings-Sunday.

BOSTON—3 ROOMS; NEAR GARDEN; WILL SELL FURNITURE. TEL. KEN. 7288 BEFORE 10 A. M.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
809 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

FACTORY PROPERTIES

Choice
Business Building
Available Feb. 1st
Ideal for wholesale distribution of bulk merchandise
Near Central Square, Cambridge, Mass.
25,700 sq. ft. truck level, first floor, 4,000 sq. ft. office on second floor. Brick building, concrete floor. Railroad siding connects with B. & A. Fully heated and sprinklered. Will give long lease or sell.
STIMPSON TERMINAL
Owner—KIR. 4022

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet apartment Feb. 15th; Stuyvesant quard; 3 rooms, suitable 2 ladies; good transportation, 201 West 115th St., Apartment 6T. Evenings and Sundays.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MILLINER

Experienced maker able to execute all types of custom-made work; also apprentice. Isabel Huthwaite, 46 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving. Service With Safety
GROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

L. A. STORAGE CO., HE. 3159
Mention this adv. Move, Pack, Ship, Store

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4581, Brookline, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 73 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis 5-0484, Hollis, N. Y.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandz; room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 780 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 5925.

ROOMS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Spacious double rm., private bath, in beautiful home; suitable for gentlemen or elderly couple. Tel. STA. 6344.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Furnished rooms in private home; well heated; excellent train service. 16 Main St., Rockport 956.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Small unfurnished apt., vicinity of 17th or 18th and K. N. W.; permanent. Box 56, 1012 National Press Bldg.

ANTIQUES WANTED

SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
to the internationally known antique dealers
LOUIS JOSEPH, INC.
421 Boylston Street, Boston Ken. 4143

WANTED—Vases, etc., in Dresden, Sevres, Royal Worcester, Royal Vienna, Delft, Royal Doulton, Limoges, Meissen and others; also objects of art and interior decorations. Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

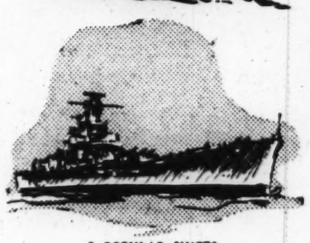
Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counselling for Office Personnel
713 Langford Building

CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Join the 1944 DRIVE FOR VICTORY

★ ★ ★ ★



On the battlefronts of the world, Raytheon products are playing an important part. In our planes, tanks and ships, they are helping to give our fighters the margin of superiority which assures a speedy victory.

• • • •

Women workers at Raytheon are contributing a large measure of the skill necessary to keep up with production schedules. With their nimble fingers and sharp eyes they are doing a grand job. Come in and see how you, too, can help make 1944 the Victory Year. Clean, pleasant work in the field with a future. Good pay to start.

Apply in person — we'll pay carfare within 10 miles of Newton. If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

3 REGULAR SHIFTS
7 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M. to 11 P. M.
11 P. M. to 7 A. M.

BRANCH FACTORIES IN MARLBORO AND HUDSON

RAYTHEON
NEWTON
MAKERS OF RADIO TUBES
55 Chapel Street, Newton, Mass.

HOW TO GET TO RAYTHEON
From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 minutes. Get off at Chapel Street.

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK—BUY BONDS

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary
APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.
NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

HELP WANTED

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET

PHYSICIST: Sound reproduction exp	$88-$100
ELEC DESIGN ENGR: Loud speaker exp	$75-$85
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST: Metal exp	Att
ELECTRONIC TUBE ENGR: Exp	$88-$112
IND ENGR: M E phd, oppty	Att
TIME-STUDY ENGR: Foundry exp	Att
METHODS ENGRS: Elec or mech	Att
TIME-STUDY ENGRS: Elec or mech	Att
TRANSFORMER OR COIL ENGR	Att
PROCESS ENGRS: Mech or chem grad	Att
MECH ENGRS: Sev openings	Att
DESIGNERS: Tools & mach. sev	Att
INSTRUCTORS: Aircraft exp	Att
BUS MEN'S CLUB ORGANIZER: Exp	$4500 up
SALES MGR: Walse doors—windows	$5000 up
SALES MGR: Jewelry or allied	$8-$8000
SALES: Good jobbers & syndicates	$65-$75
	$75 up
COST ACCT: Mass. thoro exp	$60 up
ACCT: Mass., good detailer	Att
ACCT DEPT PROCEDURES WRITERS	To $4000
ACCTS: Jrs—semi & seniors	Att
ACCT: Coll trnd & exp., Conn	$4000
MECH CHECKERS: Machine exp	Att
AIR BRUSH ARTIST	Att

PAPER BOX SCORER
Opportunity for man with experience and capable doing both plain and intricate work; must have working knowledge of all cutting operations; ability to set wrappers and quads desirable but not essential; position permanent with good salary to right party. Write fully in your first letter. References required. Borue-Hansen Paper Box Co., 77 St. Francis St., Newark 5, N. J.

WOMAN, matured, of refinement, for wholesome home; private room and bath; for girl 2, boy 8; assist housework; good salary. M. Green, 175 N. Bergen, Prospect (N. Y.) 4534.

GIRL, or woman, general work; excellent wages; own room, bath. Par. 7131. Box D-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES. MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL, FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

PART-TIME typist (said work) plus free desk space for own work. Midtown, Manhattan, N. Y. C. Vanderbilt 6-5077.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS . . .
Direct - to - consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

THE CITIZENS' Wholesale Supply Co. of Columbus, Ohio, supplying groceries and household supplies direct to consumers forty-nine years, has attractive openings in East and Middle West States as far as Missouri for energetic man over draft age or self-supporting woman, commission. For information write P. O. Box 1838, Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE . . . Experienced in general administrative work; industrial, commercial and engineering construction, financing and operation; capable of assuming responsibility; 20 years of experience; excellent references; will accept foreign assignment. C. W. LERCHE
101 So. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles 4

COLLEGE graduate, mature experience in various lines of business, management, real estate, insurance, estates, offers his services; exceptional business and personal references furnished. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Christian Scientist, twenty years experience property management and liquidation for Land Bank. Consider connection private owner or bank. References given. Box 663, Pueblo, Colo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST wants position; design, color stencilling or trimmer or supervisor of art, schools, or greeting card factory. Kathryn Huntington Parker, Box E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ASSISTANT OR SECRETARY
Tactful, cultured, broad and unusual experience; accustomed meeting people. Write Box M-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION or hostess (Protestant), cultured American, desires position; fluent French, German; no housework; would travel. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

IF YOU need a pleasant, cultured woman, middle aged, Christian Scientist, in your home in any locality, write MIRS S. HERR, Gen. Del., Comstock, New York.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET

SECYS: Camb. Brl., City	$25-$35
STENO: 1 inv exp, others	To $30
STENO CLERKS: Camb., City	$25
LEGAL STENOS: Several	$25-$30
MEDICAL STENOS: 2 Boston, 1 Walth	$25-$30
STATISTICAL TYPIST: 1 steno	$28-$30
BEGINNER STENOS: Good openings	$20-$22
STENO BKKPRS: 3 Camb, others	$25-$30
BKKPRS: Charlestown, Boston	$25-$30
ASST BKKPRS: Several	$25-$30
CREDIT CLERKS: Camb, Boston	$24-$28
STATISTICAL CLERK: Exp	$30
FIGURER TYPIST	To $28
BILLER TYPISTS: 3 Bos, Camb	$25-$27
INVENTORY CLERK: Kenmore Sq	$25-$27
PAY-ROLL CLERK: E B, City	$24-$26
CLERK TYPISTS: Several	$20-$25
MOON HOPKINS BKKPR: Fitchburg	Att
BORRS BANK BKKPR: City	$25
COMPTOMETER OPRS: Several	Att
SWBD OPRS: Typists, several	$20-$25
CLERKS: Several	$20-$23

MISS PARKER'S
9 Park Street, Boston
STENOGRAPHERS
BOOKKEEPERS
18-30 years, $28-$30
TYPISTS
FIGURERS
CLERKS
18-30 years, $18-$25

BOOKKEEPER
Must have thorough knowledge of accounting and office management; essential business. TRANSIT BUS SALES, INC., 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Practical nurse to care for elderly lady, good home, light duties; give references, background and expected wages in first letter. Reply to Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED
Must Be Experienced
Box D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

BOOKKEEPER-typist wanted for Boston office; accuracy and neatness important. Apply Houghton-Mifflin Co., 2 Park Street, Boston. Can. 1050.

NURSE—Nice home, private room and bath; for girl 2, boy 8; assist housework; good salary. M. Green, 175 N. Bergen, Prospect (N. Y.) 4534.

GIRL, or woman, general work; excellent wages; own room, bath. Par. 7131. Box D-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES. MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL, FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

PART-TIME typist (said work) plus free desk space for own work. Midtown, Manhattan, N. Y. C. Vanderbilt 6-5077.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS . . .
Direct - to - consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

THE CITIZENS' Wholesale Supply Co. of Columbus, Ohio, supplying groceries and household supplies direct to consumers forty-nine years, has attractive openings in East and Middle West States as far as Missouri for energetic man over draft age or self-supporting woman, commission. For information write P. O. Box 1838, Columbus.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPLL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commissional old established firm. Write for information, Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 281 B'way, N. Y. 3 N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HAVERHILL, MASS.—Auditions by appointment. Write Music Committee, 8 Main Street.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 213 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WILL BUY CARS, TRUCKS, TRAILERS, BUSES
ANY YEAR, TYPE, OR MODEL
W. E. McCARTHY
241 Mystic Ave., Medford MYS. 7348 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
23 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1010.
Permanents $3 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Le. 5-3511.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ROSS CONSTRUCTION CO.—A B C licensed contractor; finest type of architectural work. 34 Ames Street, Quincy, Mass. Tel. Fra. 0177.

STORM WINDOWS furnished, painted and installed; asphalt roof shingling a specialty. Call Lex. 0394-R, Lexington, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

'Pics Meet Cutters Again; Canadiens Here Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The busiest week end for some time for Boston's two hockey teams continues tonight with the Olympics playing the second of their two-game exhibition series with Coast Guard here at the Garden and the Bruins facing off against Montreal Canadiens at the Forum in Montreal. Tomorrow night the 'Pics will be idle, but Bruins will be back to carry on their feud with Canadiens at the North Station arena.

Bruins face an almost superhuman task in trying to defeat the league-leading Habitants, whose strength has remained constant while that of the Bruins has slowly ebbed away. Without Bill Cowley, without Johnny Crawford, without Harvey "Busher" Jackson, and without Don Gallinger, the B's are relying on their youngsters with the Olympics, who although willing enough are still hardly ripe for National Hockey League picking.

Dit to Run Team

Despite this, however, there are those on the Bruins who feel that they can take at least one game from Canadiens, not the least of whom is Dit Clapper. Once again Dit will be running the team tonight in the absence of Manager Art Ross, and although his duties will be twice as heavy, big Aubrey thinks Montreal will drop one of the two games. "We'll have to be lucky, I know," he said just before boarding the train at North Station last night, "but I still think we can do it. Time will tell."

Maybe Dit was thinking of the fact that Canadiens are in a slump—for them, for they haven't won a game in their last three starts. After dropping a 5-0 contest to Toronto, they were tied in succession by Detroit and Chicago. In addition they have been out of action since last Sunday and may approach the series with the weakened Bruins in a dangerously overconfident frame of mind.

Attention to Egan

The Bruins have been working hard this week, with Ross giving especial attention to getting Pat Egan into shape. The big defenseman said he had more work in practice this week with the Boston club than he did in all the games he played for Detroit put together.

The Bruins will keep their top line intact, with Art Jackson centering for Guidolin and Cain. Tommy Brennan will move into Busher Jackson's spot at right wing with Buzz Boll and Calladine, while the Olympic trio of Palazzari, Kopak, and Rittinger will again be the third line.

In games between the two clubs this season Bruins have won 5-4 and tied 2-2 in Boston and lost twice, 4-13 and 1-3, and tied once, 2-2, in Montreal.

Both tonight's Olympic game and tomorrow night's Bruin game will start at 8:30 p. m.

Briefs: The Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters, currently without a league connection, defeated the Olympics, 7-1, last night on Garden ice in an exhibition game . . . Several former National Hockey League players wore the uniform of the Cutters, including goalie Frankie Brimsek . . . The 'Pics, of course, are shorthanded since their ranks were raided by the Bruins.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	20	3	5	45	128	62
Toronto	16	13	2	34	143	116
Boston	13	12	4	30	143	147
Detroit	12	11	5	29	101	107
Chicago	11	16	1	23	103	119
New York	5	22	1	11	98	165

Stanley Cup Playoff Dates

TORONTO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Stanley Cup playoffs will start on March 21 it was decided at a meeting of the board of governors of the National Hockey League.

On that day the teams finishing first and third will open a best-of-seven-game series with the first game on the home ice of the team finishing first. The teams finishing second and fourth will open a similar series the same day on the home ice of the second place team. Subsequent games will be played every two days with Saturdays and Sundays optional.

The winners of the semifinal series will meet in the final series, also the best four-of-seven, starting on April 6.

Mervyn "Red" Dutton, managing director of the N. H. L., said a dispute between the Boston Bruins and the Montreal Canadiens over the purchase price of goalie Bert Gardiner had been settled. Gardiner was sold to the Bruins before the season opened. No details of the settlement were announced.

Dutton also said there was discussion over the so-called "gag law" which bans players from giving statements reflecting on league officials to the press, but that no action was taken. Following an injury to Boston's Bill Cowley in a recent Toronto game, certain statements were attributed to Manager Art Ross of the Bruins. The matter was dropped, Dutton said, because "no complaint in writing" was received from Toronto.

Lester Patrick, of the New York Rangers, said the NHL has decided to recognize a Southern California League comprising teams from Pasadena, Los Angeles, Hollywood and San Diego as affiliated with the American Hockey Association, an affiliate of the International Ice Hockey Association which embraces the NHL. Patrick said a rival California organization, which he did not identify, was declared "outlaw."

Hub Contractors Control Braves In New Shakeup

President Bob Quinn of the Braves announces that financial control of the club is now in the hands of three Boston contractors, Joseph Maney, Guido L. Rugo and Louis R. Perini. This group has purchased all shares formerly held by Joseph Conway, local sporting goods dealer; Francis Ouimet of golf fame; Max Meyer, the Brooklyn jewelry manufacturer; and Dr. William Wrang and J. W. Powdrell, both of Hartford, Conn.

Under the new setup, Bob Quinn remains as president, Maney will carry the title of treasurer, and John Quinn that of assistant treasurer.

Thus, for the first time in years, the Hub's National League baseball club is financially controlled locally, which should be a healthy situation. Already fresh cash has been pledged toward 1944 improvements.

Middle Atlantics

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Ken Bartholomew, outstanding speed skating champion from Minneapolis, is scheduled to compete in the Middle Atlantic Championships here tomorrow. Bartholomew, now with the Army at Fort Dix, is competing in the Middle Atlantics for the first time.

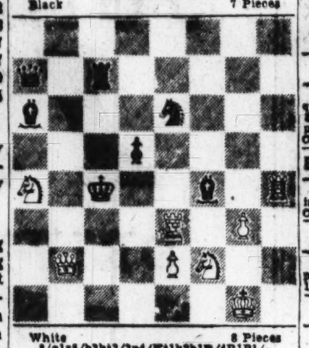
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

January 22, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2639
By Osmo Kalla

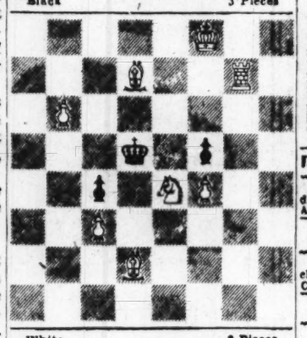
Black — 7 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
8/q1r8/b3kt3/3p4/K1Ik2b1R/4R1P1/-1Q2PKt2/6K1
White to play and mate in two
(Prize, National Tourney, Ajan Sana, 1933.)

Problem No. 2640
By J. L. W. Lilija

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
5K2/3B2R1/1P6/3k1p3/3p1KtP2/2P5/-3B4/8
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Finnish Chess Federation, 1933.)

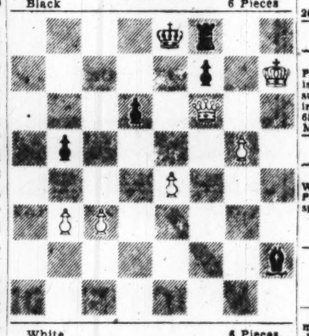
Solutions to Problems

No. 2637. B-K4
No. 2638. 1. Kt-K5 which threatens
2. Kt-Kt6
1. . . . . PxP
2. B-Q3
1. . . . . Kt-B4 or BxQP
2. Q-Bch
1. . . . . B-R3
2. Kt-B6
1. . . . . K-B5
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. . . . . PxKt
2. Q-Q3ch
1. . . . . P-Kt5
2. Kt-B4ch
1. . . . . Kt-Kt5
2. KtxKtch

End-Game No. 682 White wins: 1 P-K6, R-K8; 2 Kt-K5 and wins. If 1 . . . K-B5; 2 P-K7, R-K8; 3 Kt-B6, etc. If 1 . . . R-QR8; 2 P-K7, R-R; 3 Kt-B6, etc. If 1 . . . K-Q5; 2 Kt-K5, R-KR8; 3 P-K7, R-R; 4 Kt-B7, R-K; 5 Kt-Q6, etc.

End-Game No. 683
By R. Reti

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
White to play and win
(The last of the Reti masterpieces submitted by B. Barnes.)

National Championship

Preliminaries for the national championship will begin March 11. Those interested in playing should communicate with L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation, and chairman of the tournament committee. His address is 279 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Approximately eight players have been seeded, and another eight or ten will be determined by results of preliminary sections.

Unfortunately the federation is not strong enough financially to underwrite the expenses of this biennial event, a prize fund of $1,500 and other expenses of $500, so once again an appeal is made for patrons. Fritz Brieger, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y., is once again chairman of financial arrangements and invites contributions.

Reshevsky has stated that he would not defend his title, but Fine, Kashdan, and Horowitz will make their presence felt when the finals begin April 1.

Australian Game

The 57th telegraphic match between New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, resulted in a 6-4 victory for the former, who now leads the series by two matches. One of the difficulties of telegraph play is slowness of transmitting the moves, especially with a large number of boards. In this match, for example, six games were not finished when the wires were closed and had to be adjudicated.

The game below shows the former Australian champion, and editor of the Australasian Chess Review, outwitting his courageous Victoria opponent in a scramble marked by time trouble.

Benoni Counter-Gambit

Purdy White	Lamparter Black	Purdy White	Lamparter Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 Q-Q2	Q-Kt3
2 P-K4	P-QB4	24 K-B	Kt-B3
3 P-Q5	Kt-KB3	25 Q-K2	B-Q3
4 Kt-QB3	PxP	26 P-KR5	Q-R2
5 PxP	P-Q3	27 R-Q3	K-B2
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	28 QR-R3	P-QKt4
7 B-Q2	P-QR3	29 B-R2	Q-R3
8 P-QR4	P-QKt3	30 Q-K3	Q-R2
9 B-KB4	B-Kt2	31 PxP	PxP
10 B-B4	Q-Q2	32 KtxP	B-R3
11 P-KR3	Q-B4	33 B-B4	BxKt
12 B-KR2	P-KR4	34 BxB	P-KB5
13 Q-Q2	Kt-K5	35 Q-B	P-K5
14 Q-Q3	R-R3	36 R-R3	RxR
15 QxKt	R-K3	37 PxR	Kt xRP
16 Kt-K5	Q-Kt4	38 R-R3	Q-B4
17 P-KR4	Q-B3	39 B-Q7	QxP
18 Q-K2	RxKt	40 B-Kt4	Kt-B3
19 BxR	PxB	41 Q-Q	Unfinished
20 QxRP	Kt-Q2		
21 Q-K2	Q-R3		
22 R-Q	P-B4		

In the allotted time and adjudicated a win for White.

Correspondence Game

This game, from the sixth (1938) All-Western States Championship was played by mail by C. S. Bouton, Omaha, Neb., and A. N. Pray, Los Angeles, Calif.

It proves once again, if any proof is needed, that correspondence play can lead to interesting complications.

Slav Defense

Bouton White	Pray Black	Bouton White	Pray Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-Kt3	Kt(Kt3)-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 B-K3	Q-R5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 R-Q2	K-R2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	24 R-QB	P-KB4
5 P-QR4	B-B4	25 P-KB3	P-B5
6 P-K3	P-K3	26 B-KB2	Q-Kt4
7 BxP	B-QKt5	27 P-R4	Q-Q
8 Castles	Castles	28 B-B4	P-B4
9 Q-K2	B-Kt5	29 P-KKt4	PxPep
10 R-Q	QKt-Q2	30 BxP	P-KKt4
11 P-R3	B-KR4	31 Q-R2	R-KKt3
12 P-K4	Q-K2	32 R-B	P-KKt5
13 P-K5	Kt-Q4	33 Q-K2	PxP
14 Kt-K4	P-KR3	34 QxP	R(B)-KKt1
15 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt5	35 R-R2	R-Kt5
16 Kt-B Kt(Q2)-Kt3		36 Q-B2	B-K3ch
17 B-R2	P-QR4	37 K-K1	R-B5
18 Kt-K	QR-Q	38 Q-K	B-Q6
19 Kt-Q3	R-Q6	39 Kt-K3	R-B6
20 KtxB	KtxKt	Resigns	

Jeppesen Claims Record

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP)—H. C. Jeppesen, superintendent of the county general hospital here, claims he was the first athlete of high school age to broad jump 21 feet in Europe. He did it at Skive, Denmark, and also ran the 100 meters in 11.1 seconds, which is about a 10-second 100-yard dash mark. Jeppesen played on Skive's soccer team in addition.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

CANDY

CHOCOLATES of outstanding quality may be obtained at DOLLY MILLS CANDIES 224 Friend St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 0630 (3 minutes from North Station)

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MOTHER, with daughter (37 years) who requires some care, desires home with Christian Scientist where mother can help to lessen expenses; vicinity of Boston. Box D-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A pre-war boys' English bicycle in excellent condition; $100. Suite #4, 393 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WALNUT dining rm. set, Queen Anne, 9 pieces; maple dining set, and misc. RUSSELL, 15 Fenwick St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6206.

FURNITURE WANTED

$50 FOR ROSE CARVED ARM CHAIR OR SOFA
Give detail in rough sketch. Box D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY

ATTENTION LADIES!
You now have the unusual opportunity to own a beautiful Tagua Ivory Necklace and bracelet in brilliant colors at a very low price. This necklace and bracelet are made from the "ivory" nut grown in the wilds of South America. Brightens any costume. A tag on each piece describes its history. Send $1.39 and this necklace and bracelet will be sent direct to you by parcel post. This is sold under a money back guarantee if not as represented. COCOANUT & SEA SHELL NOVELTY CO. 70 N. E. Second St., Miami, Fla.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
Turn your old Diamonds, Gold, Silver into cash for War Bonds.
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 2 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $6.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

POULTRY

KNOW HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT. Read Northeastern Poultryman. Every issue packed with helpful hints and practical suggestions. Latest articles on breeding, feeding, and management. Subscribe now. 1 year 65c; 2 years $1.00. NORTHEASTERN POULTRYMAN, 42 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BETTER SPEECH
Would you like to improve your speaking voice? Private lessons in voice culture for public speaking, dramatics, and personal charm.
MAUDE ERNESTINE SAFFORD
295 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Interview by appointment—Tel. HIG. 1305

VIOLIN AND VIOLA TEACHER
ADVANCED AND BEGINNERS
Erna Mann, 362 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.
Weekdays—ORamercy 5-7080, Ext. 178
Evenings, Sat. and Sun.—ACademy 2-9379

LESSONS in speech and dramatics. Curry method. Children and young people. AGNES JONES, 26 Evansway, Boston. Highlands 4642.

THUMB INDEXING

SEND orders for new books or mail used books direct to RAPID PAGE FINDER, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass., for Rapid Page Finder Method. Tel. Tal. 2400.

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S
6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

ANYBODY, anywhere U. S. A., please help me find a BLACKSTONE WASHER, urgent need. Alma Lassen, 7111 1st Ave., S., St. Petersburg, Fla.

WEARING APPAREL

USHER'S cutaway coat, vest, striped trousers, size 38, outgrown by owner. Excellent material and condition. $25. Phone MO. 2-9062, New York City.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4123

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Gulf City Leather Co.
158 Government Street (5)
MOBILE, ALA.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 9810

FORT LAUDERDALE

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 648

MINNIE'S
LITTLE HAT SHOP
Fall Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
613 E. Las Olas Blvd.

Kokanour
Reg. Real Estate Broker
Select Rentals—Homes
Investments
17 East Las Olas Blvd. Phone 585

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Growers' Supplies
Feed and Seeds
Phone 400
1305 McGREGOR

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

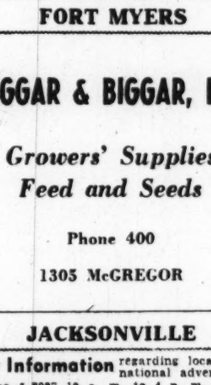
PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
29 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2686

Crossword Quiz Answers



FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
5 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
185 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-3714

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

MILLS & NEBRASKA
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Paints—Roofing—Hardware
PHONE 2-3112

Stella Pinard Modiste
SMART CLOTHES FOR SPORTS—AFTERNOON—EVENING WEAR
317½ SOUTH ROSALIND AVE. ORLANDO

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—Agency
R. C. LEEDY—Associate
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
★ ★ ★
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Theo.
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 13TH STREET

Wheinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0068
9 Peachtree St.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 Insurance Only
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We Protect Your Lines in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICA'S SMARTEST DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

Where Men of discriminating taste choose their clothes

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works Phone 8-1846
1 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
537, West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery. Fountain Pens.
Standard Literature. Latest Fiction.
Juvenile and School Books
341, West St. Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Managress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 26321
Residence—25128

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Real Old Fashioned
BOSTON BAKED BEANS
It's just the goodness and the fine full flavor of our famous Boston Baked Beans that has caused a demand which necessitates our serving them every day in the week, all hours of the day. With dainty rolls and butter, only 20c.
SCOLLAY SQ. CORN HILL ADAMS SQ.
Sadie Kelley's
CORNHILL COUNTER SERVICE
DAILY 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Have your cut of 12" PIE
Something Good
SADIE KELLEY'S CUPBOARD
TABLE SERVICE 11:30 AM to 8 PM
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS and SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
75 CHESTNUT ST. SHORT WALK FROM PUBLIC GARDEN

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
BROOKLINE, MASS.

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23753

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & Co.

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villers Sts.,
Opp. Park Station,
Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

THRESHERS SHOE STORE
73a, ELOFF ST., JOHANNESBURG
Stockist of
"Panther" "Dorothy Perkins" and other well-known makes of Footwear.

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 128, MARKET ST.
(Next to Geen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-6047 (2 lines) NIGHT PHONES: 22-1837 42-2827 24-3026

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 3022 and 2186
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

PRETORIA FLORISTS
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB FLORIST
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
Phone 2-2844

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S.E. DICKINS LTD. PTY.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway Remotai, Oxford St., Levin

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

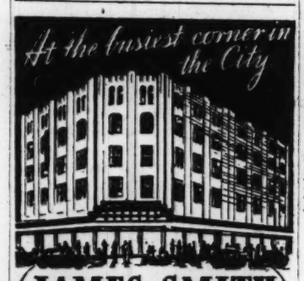
T. WAUGH, Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'phone 40,797
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'phone 62,322

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



JAMES SMITH LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 138 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

Mawson's
33 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43316

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios:
Wellington City, 30 Willis Street (Phone 43,847)
Lower Hutt City, New Post Office Building, High Street (Phone 60,171)

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

In Lighter Vein

Seizing an Opportunity

Bergdorf Goodman have just received and passed along to us a V-mail letter from a group of soldiers in North Africa offering for sale some dress designs "featuring North American motif." "Should you be interested, we shall be very glad to submit our designs for your approval," the letter says, over the signature of a Pfc who styles himself the sales manager for the group. This, we venture to say, is exactly the sort of thing that the Germans don't understand about us. Sometimes, to tell the truth, we're puzzled ourself.—The New Yorker.

Jeep Exploits

The jeep is rapidly beating the old "tin lizzie" in the anecdote stakes. One of the best of the latest batch of "Jeepiana" is the story of two war correspondents who arrived on the Indian frontier and announced they had driven in their jeep from a town in Burma.

"Impossible," said the officer to whom they reported. "There isn't any road across those hills and jungles."

"Here, not so loud," remonstrated one of the pressmen. "Our jeep hasn't found out about roads yet and we don't want to spoil it."—Answers.

Shavian Quip

George Bernard Shaw said it: "Caricatures are never like me. One day when I went into a friend's flat I saw a caricature of me that seemed to be good—cruel, of course, still what a caricature should be. Then it moved and I saw it was a mirror.

Drawn by O'Malley
"He makes quite a bit on the side."

Knew His Trees

(The Associated Press)
Suva, Fiji

A Fiji scout who knows his trees saved an American reconnaissance force on a recent foray in the Solomons.

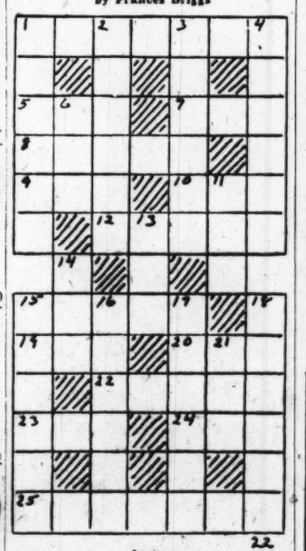
Inching up a river, the Americans ran into deadly mortar fire. Field glasses swept the valley but the enemy battery could not be detected.

Then the Fijian scout pointed to a cluster of trees on a hillside. "It's the first time I've ever seen that kind of tree growing anywhere but beside the water," he said.

Fire was concentrated on the trees and out popped a Japanese mortar crew. The Americans picked the Japs off as they scrambled up the hillside.

Crossword Quiz

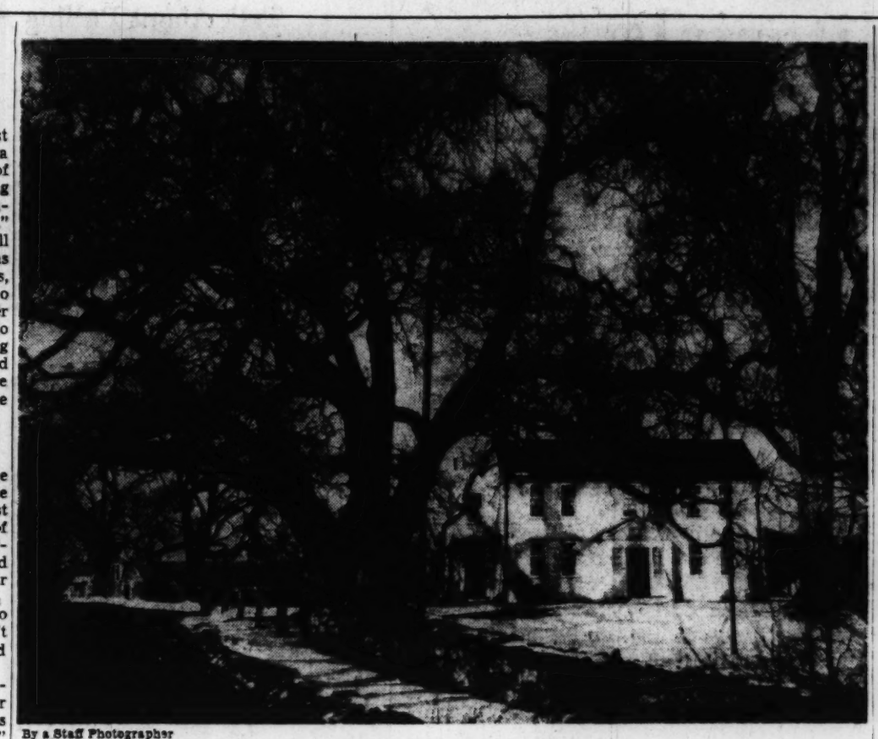
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is the last, or family, name?
5—Would you row, don, or pet a cosset?
7—Eggs.
8—A pumpkin shell is associated with what Mother Goose character?
9—What is name of an old cloth measure?
10—Sea eagle.
12—What is first name of the fictional Miss Dinsmore?
13—Bunting, is used chiefly for what?
19—What place in New Guinea is often mentioned in the news?
20—State of Mississippi bounds what State on west (abbr.)?
22—What is the soft clam of Great Britain, highly esteemed as food?
23—Very small.
24—Hawaiian food.
25—What is a lake of Perth County, Scotland?

Down
1—"White bread and butter" served as what meal for Tommy Tucker?
2—What small object caused battle between Tweedledum and Tweedledee?
3—Ponta Delgada is chief town of what group of Portuguese Islands?
4—According to Tennyson, who "guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot"?
6—What fish is of serpentine form?
11—What is a knit close-fitting part at top of a sock?
13—To linger.
14—What State bounds 70 Across on south (abbr.)?
15—What is described as "modest, wee, and crimson-tipped" in poem by Thomas Hood?
16—Dodecanese are located in what sea?
17—According to legend, what poetess loved Phaon?
18—What is the equivalent of a county in State of Louisiana?
21—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



By a Staff Photographer

Majestic New England Elm

An elm with a 200-foot spread of branches is a rare treat even in New England, traditional home of the elm. This one is 250 feet across at its broadest point and is so wide that its unusual height is barely noticeable. Located in front of the 1774 Gates Elm House in Framingham, the elm is said to be considerably older than the house it shelters.

Today's Quotation

Not oaks alone are trees, nor roses flowers; Much humble wealth makes rich this world of ours.

—LEIGH HUNT

Morale Booster

Workers with good attendance records and production ideas are rewarded in a unique way at the plant of Gunderson Bros., Portland, Ore. Navy tank lighters leaving the production lines bear the names of outstanding employees. Officials say it boosts morale.

Brevities

The man who says he doesn't like publicity is the same one who gets mad when his name is printed with the wrong initials.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Under the present tax laws, a man who makes a million dollars a year owes $1,005,750 taxes. Who wants to make a million now?—Pathfinder.

The Allies have a new rocket plane that will travel 500-600 miles an hour. Just imagine taking one for a trip downtown and overshooting the store by three states and 13 counties.—Pekin (Ind.) Banner.

A "grand" is a thousand bucks, but we still lack a fond diminutive for the billion, a much more familiar figure in all Washington conversation.—Detroit News.

A Verse for Today . . .

Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun.—ECCLES. 11:7

New Types of Grapes

Two hundred new-type hybrid grapes, derived from crosses between commercial grapes and wild species from the tropics, are being grown experimentally to produce a satisfactory commercial variety for American tropical areas.

Worthy of Trust

Houston, Texas

The word "penitentiary" is derived from the same Latin root as the word "penitence," and literally means a place where a man is afforded the opportunity to repent his misdeeds and chart a new course in life. Unhappily, such institutions do not always fulfill their mission in effecting this change, but it is evident one did in fhe experience of a recently released inmate.

This is first evident in the fact that when he needed help he appealed to the officers of the law; in other days and other circumstances he would have avoided them. Deputy Colca was not a little surprised when this individual stepped into the sheriff's office here and introduced himself:

"There is no use in me telling you where I came from," his visitor said. "You can tell by my clothes, but I will say I have just been released from the penitentiary. I am broke, and need four dollars to get to my home. In other days I might not have felt this way, but now I can truthfully and frankly say I would much rather borrow than attempt to steal the sum."

Expressing some doubt repayment would be made, Deputy Colca none the less made the loan, and was in a few days heartened by the receipt of a letter containing four one-dollar bills and expressing gratitude for the kindness which enabled the individual to reach his home.

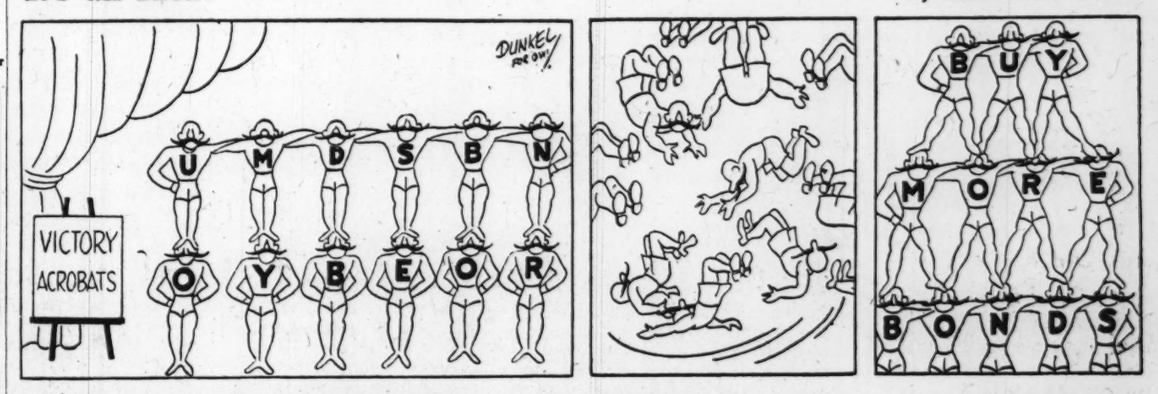
Speaking of Research

Research isn't a physical thing at all. It's just a state of mind.—C. F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors.

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON SCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE NO OPPORTUNITY TO WASH THEIR HANDS IN SCHOOL

THEY CAN'T WASH THEIR HANDS SO I HAVE THEM WEAR GLOVES
NO SOAP OR HOT WATER SO I GIVE EACH ONE A PIECE OF SANDPAPER
WASH ROOM
WHY ... MISS FIDGET!
CAN'T HELP IT -- IT'S THE ONLY WAY I CAN GET HIS FACE WASHED
PUBLIC SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
MOTHER, COULDN'T WE MOVE TO BOSTON SO I COULD GO TO SCHOOL THERE?
SAFETY FIRST
L.T. Van Zelm

It's an Idea! By Dunkel for OWI



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*I'm Not Surprised* By RODGERS

Peter and I were hardly through the gate of that big old house when a dog stopped us.
"And where do you think you're going?" he demanded unpleasantly.
"We've come to call on Rover, and you'd better beat it before Rover sees you," Ol' Peter replied.
"Rover doesn't like this chap one little bit," Peter explained to me.
Off hand I was inclined to agree with Rover!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Aboard!* By THE HAGERS

Said Gib, "Leave everything to me— Your job, to set the Captain free.
So when we board the ship, you hide; I'll get the Pelicans outside."
We climbed the ladder, one by one.. Gib whispered, "Boy! I'm having fun!"
We reached the deck. Said he, "Retire!" Then rent the air with, "Companeee—Fire!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Code for Confidence

One says yes, and one says no. One says good and another says bad. Someone nods his head. Someone shakes his head.

And the public? That is the trouble.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has been aware for some time of what contradictory statements and predictions by officials can do to a public at war. He has now stated his remedy effectively enough to have it accepted by heads of a dozen Government agencies, according to a Washington dispatch to this newspaper.

The code Mr. Davis offers to guide wartime officialdom ought to be read by every citizen, as well as by the officials. Then all will understand that many of the questions on which officials make comment and prediction are beyond accurate assessment by even the best informed authorities.

For example, as to the end of the war: "Such speculation is idle, must be based on assumption; is almost certain to be inaccurate except within very broad limits." Or as to postwar economic conditions: "Predictions of economic collapse and hardship are no more plausible than predictions of unheard-of prosperity." Other statements point to the need for more coordination and fuller explanation in declarations about production cuts and public policy.

During many months the American people have been at one moment encouraged into false optimism and at another reduced to bewildered consternation by uncoordinated statements by their officials. The impact of such statements does not get its force from popular assumption that any single individual in the Government is an infallible source of information or wisdom. But the public rather naturally supposes that when an official has startling opinions to offer, he has arrived at them through thorough examination of facts in co-operation with many other officials, and that his statement is intended by the Government to create the impression which the individual voices.

If Mr. Davis's code accomplishes no more than to insulate the people from over-optimism and its wearying reactions, it will have done something for the war effort. But more is needed. The home front is properly the first concern of the directors of psychological warfare. They should have all possible support in their efforts to prevent statements by American officials from unwittingly doing Dr. Goebbels's confusing work for him. And above all, President Roosevelt should give Mr. Davis the support he has never had to curb irresponsible, reckless, and inconsistent official statements.

Feeding the War Children

It is nearly a year since the Gillette-Taft resolution was introduced in the United States Senate urging that the State Department work out as quickly as possible with Great Britain and other governments concerned, a system of feeding hungry peoples in Nazi-occupied countries. Considerable testimony has been heard. But while conceding some of the contrary arguments advanced, mainly by the military, public sentiment seems to be gaining that they are outweighed by humanitarian considerations and by the changing aspect of the war.

In lifting of the food blockade now to permit at least limited feeding of women and children, the safeguards which have worked so well in Greece would be applied to prevent the enemy either taking or benefiting from the food. Supplies would be obtained from surplus areas, ships from neutral nations, and payment made largely from the funds of the occupied countries themselves.

Thus there would be no drain on resources needed for the war. On the contrary, alleviation of the close-to-famine conditions would help strengthen the people for resistance to the enemy and aid to the invasion forces. It is conceivable that the Nazis would refuse to grant permission for the supervised feeding, but if so the onus of failing to attempt help for the starving would be removed from the United Nations. Also there is hope in the fact that permission has not been withdrawn for the Greek experiment. Two more Swedish ships have just been chartered for that purpose.

The Senate resolution would have no binding effect on blockade policy, but in the last war military objections to feeding through the blockade were finally overridden by civilian government heads and by the British and American military abroad, with lasting beneficial results.

Check Those "Atrocities"

After the last war many disgusted people resolved never again to believe an atrocity story. But once more there is a boom market for tales of enemy frightfulness. Of course this time Nazi treatment of the Jews and the many authenticated cases of German barbarity have made it easy to believe that almost any enormity has official sanction. Yet evidence now coming in from the Italian front indicates that atrocities there are more in the nature of personal aberrations than of calculated policy.

The blowing up of the Naples Post Office and the burning of the archives of the University of Naples were crimes which do not fit a general pattern. Many of the stories being loosely passed around by word of mouth or even purveyed by sensation-mongering publications are not substantiated by the United States Army or by careful newspaper men.

Indeed, investigation has disproved some of the most plausible. Sometimes the destruction of Italian property by Germans has been a recognized military operation, sometimes it has been caused by Allied guns or bombs. Conscientious war correspondents like Mark Watson of the Baltimore Sun and Herbert L. Matthews of the New York Times have taken the trouble to see for themselves before reporting "atrocities," with the result that they have not reported them. Naturally this newspaper has handled such reports with utmost care. Americans might well ask for similar care from all the newsmen at the front.

A Tax Veto?

There have been broad hints emanating from Washington in recent weeks that unless Congress worked out a better Revenue Act, President Roosevelt would veto the jumbled affair presently nearing his desk.

But the President's appeal in his annual message to curtail war profits, and the prompt and favorable public response, has apparently caused the Senate Finance Committee to reverse its projected emasculation of the renegotiation clause. As a result, the bill will be laid on the President's desk with renegotiation phases in the main acceptable to the Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt will then have to decide whether he wishes to risk a further cleavage with a Congress that is showing many signs of pulling away from him on domestic issues, or whether he wishes to accept a tax measure more than $8,000,000,000 short of the goal he feels is needed if the anti-inflationary fight is to be properly implemented.

It will not be an easy decision. The President can hardly afford to carry on a war with Congress at this point. Taxes are politically unpopular. He has appealed for public support for higher taxes, but such support has not been forthcoming. In view of all this, the President may decide a veto would be a futile gesture.

Thermometers

Thermometers are odd creatures. They never seem able to demonstrate unity in their effort to achieve a common goal. On the same suburban street, in a country village, or on adjoining farms, thermometers may vary from one or two to six or eight degrees. Why?

Theoretically one would assume that all thermometers in a common environment would react similarly. There's nothing technically difficult about their job. A thermometer's confined substance, such as mercury, changes volume with a change in temperature. That's all there is to it. If you happen to own a centigrade thermometer and wish to reduce to degrees Fahrenheit, simply multiply by nine-fifths and add 32 degrees; conversely, if you wish to change Fahrenheit to a centigrade reading merely subtract 32 degrees and multiply by five-ninths.

All that is elemental. The mystery is in another realm. Perhaps the temperature really varies between Neighbors Jones and Smith's houses. Could be, one supposes, a subterranean warm spring under the Jones porch and a prehistoric glacier under Smith's. All we know is that when the bridge game gets started on the 8:20, and thermometer readings are recounted, there is a surprising difference in the reported recordings. Perhaps temperature itself is temperamental.

Talk About Pulling Rabbits Out of a Hat!

Our Readers Say—

The Army Needs More Wacs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are America's young women really patriotic? Or are they patriotic to a certain extent? The Army asked for 600,000 Wacs and it has got just one-tenth that number.

I believe that two things have tended to curb enlistments in the Wacs: 1. The Wacs wear a very ill-fitting and mannish uniform. The War Department would do well to take a good look at members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. 2. A while ago, some pretty low blows were hit at the Wacs by a so-called "journalist" in New York. Despite Colonel Hobby's vigorous denunciation of the slur, the writer did plenty of damage.

Let me add my plea to that of the two wounded soldiers who hobbled onto a Boston platform last Thursday and asked for more Wacs. With a second front in Italy and an invasion of France to attempt, the Army needs more Wacs than ever. Young women who are idle or who are only giving a little of their time to the war should enlist immediately.

RICHARD MILNE,
U. S. Merchant Marine

Another Vote Situation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While the soldier vote is no doubt the paramount vote issue, there is another "vote" situation which should not be overlooked.

In my own case, and through no fault of my own, I have not voted since I was married four years ago. My husband, who is now in the Army, was then in the employ of the Federal Soil Conservation Service and due to various transfers, we didn't live in one place long enough to meet the requirements.

At the time of the last Presidential election, I went with a friend to register and we were both informed that we had not resided in that State long enough. Neither could we register for voting in the States where we had previously resided.

I am not commenting on local elections, but it does seem that a citizen of the United States should be able to vote in national elections.

(MRS.) KENNETH J. MORGAN
Barre, Vt.

"In the Old Days"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the old days, if an employee became dissatisfied, he usually "quit" without causing his employer any trouble, or, if his work was unsatisfactory, he was "fired." Employer and employee had more respect for each other then. This discipline carved better men in business and citizens in the community. That is how America grew big and strong.

Now conditions have changed; firstwe find every conceivable kind of legislation in favor of the employee and against the employer; social legislation from cradle to grave; bureaucrats, crackpots and would-be social reformers lurking in every village, town and hamlet under direction and supervision from Washington. On top of all this, we have strikes and threats of strikes, demands and more demands.

Have the great mass of people lost their balance and initiative—is America deteriorating?

AUGUST W. CONRAD
St. Louis

The Bible—Lived

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article, "Mission Gains Reported and New Needs Told," the writer, Grace Miller, reports one speaker as saying: "Moslems who follow Mohammed are coming right into American homes—in letters soldier-sons and brothers write . . . and it is important that we tell them of the Bible."

The Western approach with the Bible in the Far East has been exceedingly ambitious. However, Moslems and Hindus and Persians await Christianity that is lived, disseminated through reflection of spiritual light. Christliness, kindly tenderness, sympathetic understanding, and above all love are the qualities they desire fervently and respect most. The Bible will move into their hands after it has moved into their hearts.

Boston (MRS.) MARY LORRIMER WHITE

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Forgotten Nation

The Wide Horizon

By Jaroslav Andrlik
Translated from the original Czech

When in January of 1940 in Prague, I was preparing for a flight abroad and was bidding a row of friends farewell, I also went to say good-by to the professor, Dr. Josef Pata, whom the Germans hanged after the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich. He was one of the best Slavists, who dedicated his life to the Lusatian Serbs. Dr. Pata then told me: "You know, Andrlik, I too would go but someone must stay. You know the main front will be here at home and workers will also be needed. But when you are abroad, I beg you not to forget the Lusatian Serbs. Talk and write about them, too, a little. For they must be helped."

These words of our great Slavonic martyr I never shall forget. Therefore, wherever I have been, I have written at least one article on the Lusatian Serbs.

The Lusatian Serbs—250,000 of them—occupy a territory of some 4,500 square kilometers on the most northerly tip of the boundary of the land of the Czechs. It is the smallest Slavic nation in the world. We have been witnesses of a series of Slovak conventions and conferences, but the Lusatian Serbs are not being mentioned at these meetings. At home they are silenced and abroad they have no representatives, either political or cultural.

* * *

Nevertheless, there is someone abroad who, at a world forum, once touched the subject of the life and fate of the Lusatian Serbs. It was our President, Dr. Eduard Beneš. It was at a peace conference on the fifth day of February, 1919, when, as Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, he brought up the question of their claims and demands before the peace conference. He declared then: "Czechoslovaks do not reclaim the Serbs for themselves but they do demand that the peace conference do not permit non-German nations to perish in the German sea."

On September 30, 1919, at a Czechoslovak national assemblage, speaking about his activities at the peace conference, he said: "In the cause of our brothers, the Lusatian Serbs, we put forth demands which were designated to us by our Slavic duty and our feeling toward our oppressed brothers."

These manifestations of Dr. Beneš fascinated the Lusatian Serbs.

A thousand pamphlets went out over both Lusatias [on the Saxony and the Silesian borders] to announce the manifestations made by the Foreign Minister. Thus Dr. Beneš nourished the Serbs' desire for independence after the first World War, and practically revived their national life.

For the Czechoslovaks, it is a great honor that at a time when representatives of the other Slav nations were silent as far as the Lusatian Serbs are concerned, their President rose to the defense of this tiny Slav nation and unfolded its national problem at a world forum.

* * *

We must not forget the Lusatian Serbs. When I was in London in 1941 I was appointed by one of President Beneš's close colleagues, Dr. Cisar, to work out all possible material about these Serbs with all correlative maps. With what love have I worked at the task! Bombs and everything else fell into the background and my mind wandered back to Budysin and Chotebus to that good Lusatio-Serbian folk.

I adjudge that the President has not forgotten and that at the proper time he will again come into the defense of our Lusatian brothers, this time forever to rescue them from the German hell, free to live their own national life.

We, too, must not forget. It is necessary to write about the Lusatian Serbs, to talk about them that the public might know that there under the Germans lives a tiny Slav nation which for hundreds of years has gone through the suffering that now all the nations of Europe are undergoing in this war.

We owe it to our Lusatian brothers who have no one in the world save us. Indeed, their only hope is in us. In their prose and poetry they express their hope that we will save them.

Mr. Stimson's Plea Commands Respect

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The trait that Henry L. Stimson brings to the Roosevelt Cabinet is moral authority. At 76 he is not in public service to further his own political fortunes. He is a statesman, not a politician. Many people are inclined to forget that there is in the Roosevelt Cabinet at the present time a man who has served under three Presidents in a Cabinet post (two of them Republicans) and that Mr. Stimson enjoyed much the same prestige and authority as Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover that Cordell Hull now possesses under Mr. Roosevelt.

These thoughts are elicited by Mr. Stimson's recent strong plea for the Universal Service Act before the Senate Financing Committee. Mr. Stimson made an unusual impression. His statement was removed from politics. Both from his record, his present position as a Republican in a Democratic Administration (like Secretary of the Navy Knox, the running mate of Alf Landon for the Vice-Presidency in 1936), and from his own character and approach, it was obviously a nonpartisan presentation. Curiously, the Austin-Wadsworth bill, around which the draft debate for the moment centers, is also the work of two Republican members of Congress. Because of his background and tradition, Mr. Stimson was in a peculiarly advantageous spot to put the opening debate on a nonpolitical level.

* * *

Mr. Stimson spoke deliberately, impressively, with a comma after every word. He wears his iron-gray hair in a sort of bang in front, like the late Elihu Root. He has a fine, ruddy, attractive face. He lacks, perhaps, some of the resiliency that I remember while he was in the Hoover Cabinet, when he led first the American delegation to the London naval conference, and then America's delegation to the disarmament conference. But he makes up for it in the added experience and authority of an elder statesman. The Stimson statement was, in effect, a reiteration of the previous anonymous interview, attributed to Chief of Staff Marshall, that disputes on the home front threaten to affect the morale of the fighting forces, encourage our enemies, and prolong the war. Again and again, Mr. Stimson made interpolations in his prepared statement as he solemnly told of the "feeling of resentment and injustice" felt among soldiers over selfish strivings at home.

"I hope we may feel that those who will never come back have not made their sacrifice in vain," said Mr. Stimson quietly.

There are several things to be said about the universal service proposal. First, Congress has adopted a wait-and-see policy. It isn't going to pass the measure unless it gets a tremendous shove from back home. It is obvious, too, that the proposal comes late. Mr. Roosevelt has taken a long time making up his mind.

* * *

The ultimate fate of the project probably hinges on popular sentiment after the cross-Channel invasion gets under way. America, according to all present indications, is on the point of learning what war means. The crisis ahead will affect all our thinking and emotions. That is one of the reasons why it is so idle to speculate at this time on the forthcoming Presidential election. America is approaching the climax of the European war, with unpredictable casualties. What the mood will be after this crisis, nobody can predict.

There is one other point. The Senatorial questions put to Mr. Stimson as he finished his testimony illustrated this final fact. The proposed civilian draft act cannot be separated from all sorts of other questions. If workers—men and women alike—are to be "frozen" to their jobs or moved about at the superior will of the State, then capital and wealth must accept commensurate controls. Profits must be curbed, taxes applied, the cost of living finally curbed. This is too drastic a measure to be applied while Congress still temporizes with other controls.

Possible Reservations

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Any convincing or conclusive appraisal or estimate of sentiment in the United States regarding national and international postwar settlements, readjustments, and allocations of power must be based upon a sympathetic understanding of the thoughts, the hopes of the American people, and the inherited and established democratic system under which they live. In what are still the formative stages of the incubation and definition of revised and advancing world policies, pledges of global unity, racial appeasement, and peace by persuasion are almost universally hailed as the answer to the hope of a war-weary world.

There probably would be found, were even an intensive survey of American sentiment undertaken, no determination or expressed desire to alter or in its essence amend the program proposed for dealing with the chief territorial, political, economic, and proscriptive problems now or later to be solved. In the main, there prevails in the thoughts of most of the people of the United States the conviction, or at least the hope, that to those chiefly concerned may still and always henceforth be left the recurring and perplexing problems of territorial boundaries and inter-racial divisions.

It has been quite convincingly demonstrated in the United States and elsewhere in the Americas that the peoples of all nations, creeds, and color can live together in peace and comparative harmony. It has not been fear of reprisal or ultimate subjugation to superior force that has induced strangers of race, language, or religion to keep the peace. There has always been, as there remains, the incentive to progress, to go forward, to be free.

* * *

Twice within a generation, as man's years are counted, the people of the Americas and Canada have supplied and equipped, at prodigious cost in men and money, a posse comitatus to subdue riots across the seas. This has been done, not cheerfully, and yet not unwillingly in view of the great need.

Despite the seeming shrinking of the circumference of the world and the ease of access made possible by improved means of travel and communication, thoughtful persons may still insist that nationals, like the neighbors in congested cities, must be made primarily responsible in maintaining law and order within their own domains. Emergencies always will be met, of course, by concerted aid from without. But the necessity should be impressed of seeing to it that the greater need does not arise.

There is no dearth of advice, wise and otherwise, respecting the broad course which the people and the Government of the United States should follow in the emergencies imposed by the needs of the coming period of rehabilitation and reconstruction. There must be forbearance and generosity, charitableness and forgiveness. But there must be wisdom inspired and born of thoughtfulness, deliberation, and inner searching.

* * *

The people, now more than ever in generations, face the responsibility of reaching sane and sound decisions which no one else can make for them. The radio commentator cannot take the place of the individual. Statesmen, editors, aspiring leaders of political parties or blocs can do little besides add to the store of common knowledge. They provide only a comprehensible agenda.

There is opportunity, in these remaining days and weeks of the waning winter, for the people of neighborhoods in the cities, the towns and villages and countrysides, to get together, as do the good people still out in Barrington, near Chicago, for friendly debate and discussion of the day's problems. It has been discovered, there as elsewhere, that the people are able, in an emergency, to tell their representatives in Congress how and how not to vote. It is important to make it quite certain that these directives are sound and sensible.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Silence

Tamper not with idle rumor, lest the truth appear to lie,
Carve thy life to hilted silence, wrong shall fall on it, and die:
Tamper not with accusation, harvest not what thou hast heard,
Christ stood in the court of Pilate, but he answered not a word.

—"Silence," by SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN (1848-1905).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.....6.00 — One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....411 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City...1003 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

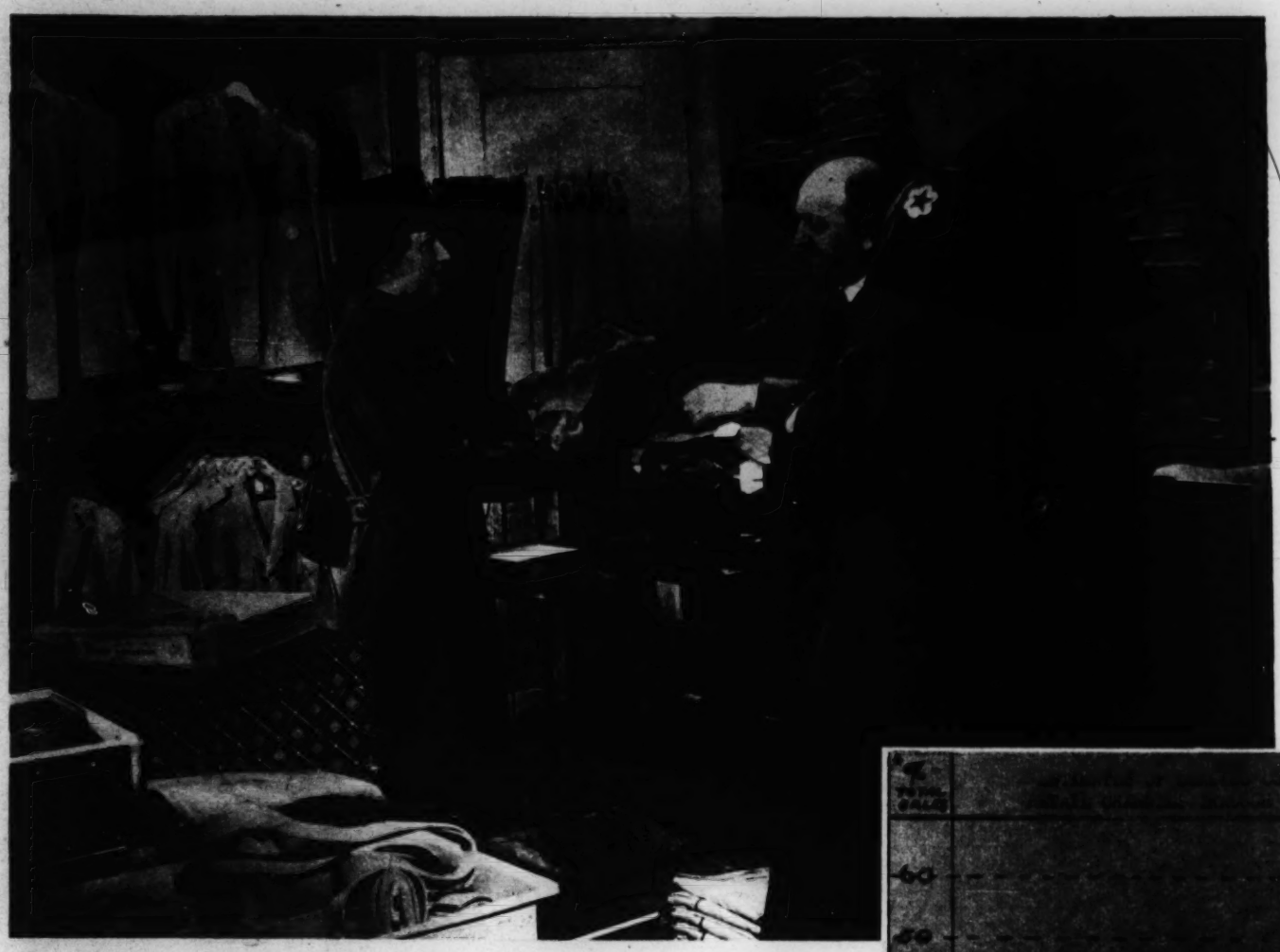
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Postwar Bargain Basement?

By A. L. Garniss



WAC OFFICER EXAMINES SOME OF THE GOODS PILED UP FOR ARMY USE IN A POST EXCHANGE

AMONG POSTWAR reajustment problems in the United States, none is of greater importance to the consumer —and the taxpayer—than that involving retail distribution. Of all forms of private enterprise, perhaps none comes closer to the home and the family pocketbook than retailing. The consumer needs service, and the retailer exists to serve.

When World War II came upon us, operators of most retail stores faced an increasingly one-sided fight for survival. The war gave retail distribution considerable economic stimulation but did not, in the slightest degree, provide a solution of the retailer's long-range difficulties. These may be summarized as:

1. Readjustment to meet unfair competitive situations created when consumer goods manufacturers utilize established retailing as their main channel of distribution but sabotage that main channel by selling directly or indirectly to consumers.
2. Protection against unfair competition, principally so-called "fake" wholesaling, and the selling of consumer goods by employers to their employees.

Furthermore, retailers generally must make adjustments to meet new forms of legitimate competition from manufacturers selling direct or from some new variations of chain store operation.

Whether or not cessation of the war and a resumption of peacetime economy will improve or aggravate conditions in distribution depends on how much right thinking is done by those concerned. The four factors sharing this responsibility for right thinking are: government, retailer, manufacturer, and consumer.

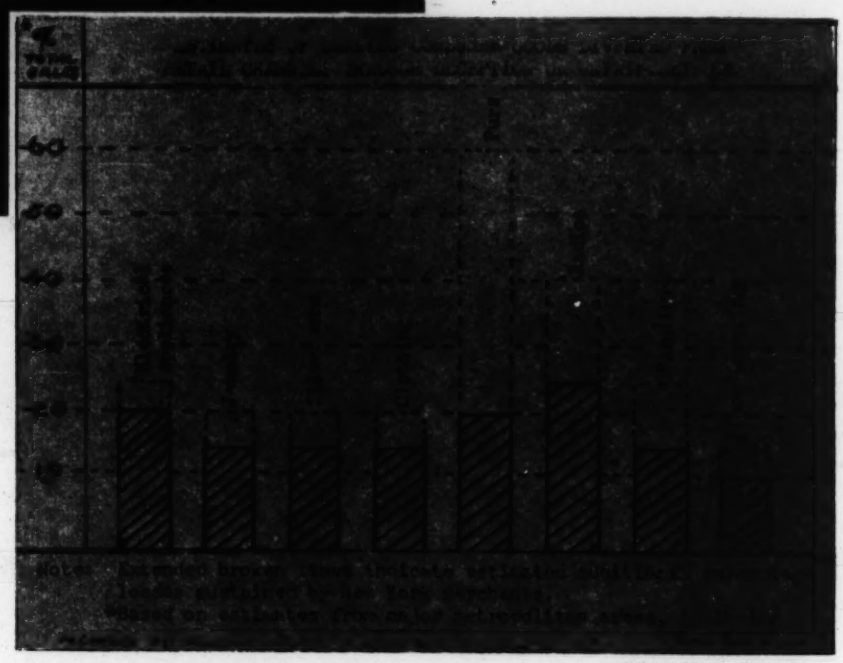
The responsibility of government—at least in our form of democracy—is to refrain from competing with private enterprise, and through minimum regulation to insure fair play in competition among private enterprise. The responsibility of retailer and manufacturer is to set their own houses in order—to do some really sound planning in furtherance of private enterprise. The responsibility of the consumer is to do his own thinking; if he does, he will recognize that in the human economy there is no such thing as a one-way street—that, in the postwar scramble for readjustment, it is the welfare of all that counts most, not simply an avalanche of falling prices.

When the war began, retailing's outstanding problem was "trade diversion." Stated simply, this means the diversion of consumer goods from normal channels and outlets without assumption of the responsibilities inescapable to the fixed-location retailer, whether he does an annual business of a few thousand or a hundred million dollars.

Commonest form of trade diversion is known popularly as the wholesale-at-retail "racket." So serious had this misrepresentation become that manufacturers and responsible retailers alike, as represented by a joint committee from the New York Council on Retail Trade Diversion, Inc., and the National Association of Manufacturers, undertook to study the problem and make recommendations. Because of the scarcity of nationally advertised and priced merchandise during the war, which merchandise had been largely used as "bait" by "diverters," this one phase is quiescent for the time being, but we may expect a revival of its disturbing effects immediately at the end of the war, unless some sort of protection to retailer and consumer is established.

Electrical appliances and radios are the chief items of "bait" merchandise, and furs, furniture, clothing, floor coverings, jewelry and so on are the fields of unidentifiable merchandise in which the consumer is at a hopeless disadvantage in recognizing values.

Some of us may be inclined to question forecasts regarding the end of the war, but there are certain signs, independent of personal opinion, which are well worth watching. While the War Production Board is still urging industry on toward greater goals in such weapons and commodities as airplanes, food and rubber, it has already begun to prepare for the disposal of certain excess stocks. So, too, have the War and Navy Departments and the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. As yet, however, no co-ordinated plan for disposal has been announced, and unless some such plan is devised, we may risk the danger of repeating the errors of 1919 which were so harmful in their effects on both production and consumption.



Official U. S. Army Photo

CHART SHOWS ESTIMATED RETAIL TRADE DIVERSION

Perhaps no one knows—not even government statisticians—how many million pairs of shoes, millions of yards of fabrics, or tons upon tons of foodstuffs will still be in storage when the enemy is destroyed and peace is restored. Certainly if the figures could be forecast they would be astronomical. Now, what is to be done with this merchandise? Shall it be turned back to the producer? Shall it be fed into the wholesale trade, thus making inevitable the establishment of thousands of "flash" retail stores? Or shall it be "dumped" into the consumer market direct by the government?

Before offering some thoughts which I hope may be helpful, I should like to call attention to a few facts: In addition to the greatest surpluses of manufactured goods ever known in history, we shall have also the greatest surplus of consumer-goods-producing facilities. Many of these plants are government financed, and thus virtually government owned, and others are outrightly government owned. Furthermore, several of the many agencies established by the government (in the last 10 years, not just during the war emergency) are either engaged in or are authorized to engage in some form of distribution.

Chief among these distribution activities of the government are the post exchanges and the other forms of commissaries in the military and naval services. Post exchanges serve in an indispensable way in time of war. At present they constitute the most powerful single element in distribution, having a turnover of 18 times in one year, as contrasted with four times in the same period by a well-managed retail store. Spared competitive and what is commonly called "service expense," and having a vast body of patrons ready at hand, the post exchanges are doing an annual business stated to be approximately $1,000,000,000.

Now, if we are to return to a private enterprise economy, what is done with the elaborate post-exchange system is of the utmost importance to everyone. Generally speaking, in peacetime, one half the wage earners are employed in production and the other half in distribution. Should the form of distribution be radically changed through maintenance of post exchanges—or their equivalents—the earnings of many millions of people would be adversely affected.

In many ways, retailers regard their problems as being also the problems of the consuming public, for the interests of both are mutual. While no retailer can give an answer to the common query, most join with Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in affirming that they do not believe private enterprise has passed, or even reached, its maturity. They are convinced, however, that there is an answer, and they propose to help find it. This answer, of course, will be in many parts. Speaking for myself only, I offer the following:

WHAT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SHOULD DO

Retailers—Set their own houses in order, particularly as to price claims and accuracy in merchandise description.

Manufacturers—Devote as much thought to sound sales and distribution policies as they do to engineering and technical developments, emphasizing the quality of their retail outlets, rather than the volume of their sales.

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO

Surplus production facilities—Make the newer plants available to industry for domestic production, utilizing excess only if and when exports so require.

Surplus stocks—Return to the manufacturers sufficient amounts to tide them over until reconversion is complete and newer products are available. Dispose of balance, either under Lend-Lease or sheer relief to needy nations who may eventually become good customers of the United States.

Government distribution agencies—Utilize post exchanges abroad; close those at home as troops are demobilized. Refrain from further activity in the distribution of consumer goods by all agencies.

The interest to be protected is the taxpayer's. If we protect the taxpayer, we protect the national economy. There will be some burden for each manufacturer and retailer to carry, but if the over-all policy is sound, employment will be sustained and nurtured. That's the principal thing.

How to Win a People's War

By Henry Sowerby

THE BELLIGERENCY of Hitler and Tojo set World War II alight, but the ignition, like that of the arc lamp, required its negative as well as its positive current. There was needed a negative element to draw those adventurers into their fabulous exploits. This negative factor was supplied primarily by the weakness and want of cohesion of two great peasant peoples, representing more than a quarter of the human race.

Hitler was drawn into his global adventures by the apparent impotence of the 170,000,000 Russians hemming in his eastern frontier. Japanese militarism was tempted to break loose by the similarly apparent defenseless condition of the 450,000,000 Chinese on the mainland. There was military weakness in America, Britain, and France. But those nations had shown a capacity for pulling together in emergency and arming to good purpose, given a year or two's time. The main negative wire that brought the World War current to ignition was the assumption that Russia and China, when invaded, would crumble in less than half a year.

* * *

But something went wrong with the negative wire. When the two conquerors launched their invasions, each found in his path, not a benighted and disorganized peasantry, but a great rejuvenated nation, united and quickened by some totally unforeseen influence. That influence has since proved to be a type of defense program never before attempted on such a scale—the system of Defense through Reform.

That two leaders—Stalin and Chiang—should elect to build the same type of physico-moral rampart against the expected hordes of the invader and carry out parallel patterns of reform is a political phenomenon that the historian of the future may well pronounce to be the determining factor at this critical stage of human history.

Stalin and Chiang each found himself at the helm in a nation that had recently undergone revolution, that had grown weary of revolutionary doctrines and discouraged over the attendant disorders. Both the apostle of Lenin and the apostle of Sun Yat-sen determined to pull his respective people together by abandoning revolutionary doctrines as such and by translating national ideals into terms of social reform and economic development—combined with rearmament and stern discipline. "Spiritual and material forces must be related to definite action; otherwise they are ineffective," said Chiang in 1937.

From an Original Drypoint by Elias M. Grossman

KOBRYN, NEAR PINSK, WEST OF THE PRIPET MARSHES IN THE RUSSIAN BATTLE AREA

Figures of the Workers Dominate the Kremlin Walls on May Day

Neither Chiang nor Stalin had sufficient time to prepare the people for so drastic a program, and each tried his best, even by appeasement, to gain time for his plan. As it was, Chiang had to put through such of his plan as he could with the Japanese overrunning his territory.

* * *

It was not until July 6, 1938, that he was able to launch the main instrument for his Defense Through Reform policy—the People's Political Council. To this body of 200 members, including the best brains in politics, business, education, culture generally and religion—elected as it now is locally on a democratic basis—he intrusted the task of mobilizing "all our strength as a people to fight the invader and to accomplish our national program of reconstruction." He told the Council: "The chief reason why the Japanese plan the destruction of our nation is what they have seen of lack of cohesion within the nation and lack of unity in the government, and their feeling that we had not developed any adequate basis for a modern state." Thereupon he set it to work with the military government in building up the nation's morale by developing relief, postwar reconstruction, extension of railways, school systems, government finance schemes, and other measures of social and economic reform.

Behind this novel program of defense he set up the rejuvenating influence of the ethical New Life Movement, designed to arouse the nation from its moral lethargy into new vigor and direction.

If Chiang had to rely more heavily than Stalin on the moral exhortation of Sun's Three Principles and the New Life Movement, it was due to the overwhelming difficulties in getting his reforms in operation in an invaded country. Stalin had virtually a 10-year longer period of grace and a richer industrial field to work upon. While building up the educational and cultural side of his peasantry, he was able to raise national fervor primarily by public interest in his Five-Year Plans of industrial development.

"In 10 years at most," he said to a conference of industrial managers on Feb. 4, 1931, "we must cover the distance which separates us from the advanced countries of capitalism. We must study technology, master science. And when we do this, we will show a tempo of which we dare not even dream at present."

This was the groundwork of his formula for making over the old backward, war-torn Russia and turning it into what he proudly claimed to be the youngest of all nations. Technology was studied. Some 6,000,000 students flocked to the universities—as against 600,000 20 years before. Specialists graduated from technical schools numbering 106,700 in 1938—as against 34,000 in 1933.

* * *

The resulting tempo was indeed remarkable, but no more remarkable than the changed outlook of the people. If in 20 years Russia had changed from one of the least mechanized nations to the foremost producer of tractors and second greatest producer of electric power; if it could claim, as Stalin in 1939 said it could, to be the most completely modernized nation in industrial and agricultural equipment; if the national income had been more than doubled in five years; just as rapid had been the development of new direction, new interest and new confidence in the Russians as defenders of their Fatherland. If the worker was denying himself luxuries in dress, diet, and home life, he saw the elements of reform and security building up around him. On the one side there were new schools, new theaters, new libraries, new books and newspapers. On the other there were new tanks, planes, armored cars and new discipline.

When the invasion came, Chiang and Stalin called to the defense of the country not only the armed forces, but the whole population. "There used to be criticism that we had mobilized only our military forces, and had failed to mobilize all the people for direct participation in the war," Chiang told the People's Political Council in 1938. He went on to say that the function of the Council was not only to lay the foundations of democracy in China through its program of reform, but also to "mobilize all our strength as a people to fight the invader."

On July 3, 1941, Stalin called upon the people to organize guerrilla operations in enemy-occupied territory, requiring every Russian to consider himself or herself a fighter to "hound the enemy at every step." He used almost the same language as Chiang had used to call for the same service from all China in his broadcast of July 7, 1939.

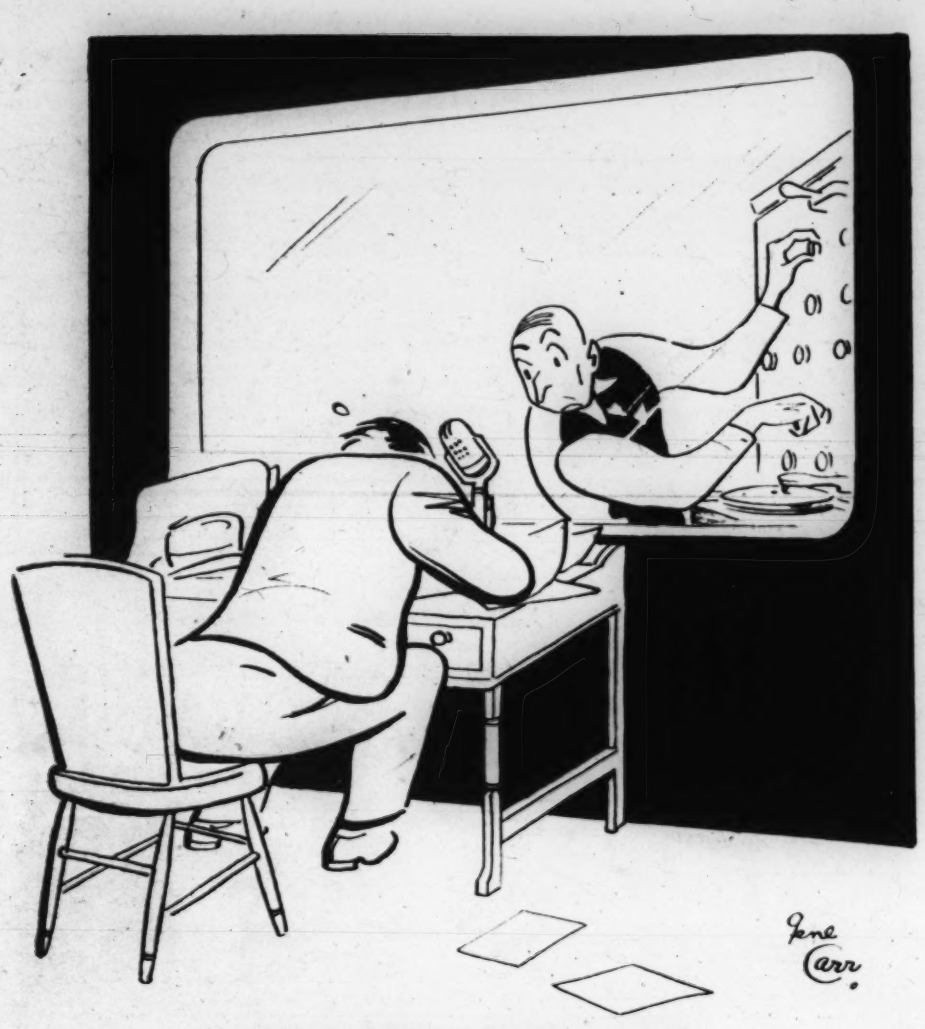
Such in brief is the Defense through Reform movement that has completely turned the scale in World War II. There is an obverse side to the picture. A program of reform so rapid and intense, imposed entirely from above, naturally aroused bitter opposition, to which the leadership mostly administered ruthless repression. But the leadership in both countries carried with it the bulk of its people—and in both cases it attained the goal it had set itself.

What the effect of this 10-year high-pressure rejuvenation of two of the world's great population masses will have on the future political state of the world is difficult to estimate. Certain it is that the rise of two new formidable powers will cause a shifting of the world's political center of gravity. Presumably the advanced nations of the West will no longer feel that they can afford the luxury of such confusion and incoherence in their home and foreign policies as they have displayed in the past quarter of a century. They may even feel that retention of sovereignty is no longer so vital as an international understanding with other great nations—both old and new—on a world order that will bring political cohesion to humanity as a whole.

Go Ahead, Washington! . . .

(The Longest Two Minutes in the Life of a Radio Beginner)

By Richard Lee Strout



"NOW AND THEN HE GLANCED AT ME"

"YOU WILL GO ON THE AIR starting tonight," final telegraphed instructions said. "Our third foreign pickup is due to end at 6:38:30. Then there is a 15-second link switching us to you in Washington. That link will end with the opening cue, 'Go ahead, Washington.' You will then run for two minutes, giving you standard operating time from 6:38:45 to 6:40:45." (All time E. W. T.)

Had I ever had radio experience before? No. Had I ever talked to an audience before? Not save under circumstances of considerable pain to the audience.

So now all I had to do was to interpret Washington to the nation, in two minutes. Why, you couldn't boil an egg in two minutes. . . .

Friends to whom I told my plight had advice. Friends are always so helpful at times like this. Their advice was all different. "Cheer up," said one comforter, "they probably won't let you on a second time, anyway."

I finally concluded that learning to broadcast, like swimming, is something you achieve in spite of, and not because of, your friends.

Reader, have you any idea what your own oral, word-per-minute, running time is? No more had I. I spent a ridiculous amount of time collecting facts together which I thought I would tell the world. My first discovery was the amount of anxious preparation that goes into the smallest radio bit. Like an iceberg, only a fraction shows. Finally my observations boiled down to 350 precious words.

The atmosphere of Mutual Station WOL is calm and soothing. The elevator opens into a cloistered reception room.

A tweedy young man came forward smiling. We would go to Studio A, he said, deferentially.

A carpeted corridor . . . Studio A was a long room cluttered with folding chairs and music racks. A large electric clock with a red second-hand dominated the place.

I was placed at a table with my elbow hooking a microphone, facing a glass partition. Behind the glass a man in shirtsleeves was fiddling with controls and phonograph turntables. Now and then he glanced at me, as though he were on the outside of an aquarium, and I were a fish.

The man in shirtsleeves and my preceptor talked over a telephone. "He wants you to 'take a level,'" said my guide, indicating the microphone.

"Would you mind just indicating what that is?" I asked petulantly.

"Thanks," said my guide, "he got it when you spoke." There was a pause.

"Shall we run through it once for timing?" said my guide.

It was 15 seconds too long. "Does that make a difference?" I asked.

This time my guide's jaw dropped. "Does it—Say!" he ejaculated. He explained that this program was made up of international pick-ups, gleaned from all over the globe. Only the nicety of split-second timing made the thing possible. It was my job to end at 6:40:45. Not, you note, at 40 minutes after 6 p. m., but 40 minutes 45 seconds after.

I began to understand the enormity of my offense. "Maybe you can speed it up," he said.

This time I made it in 1 minute, 55 seconds flat, but my guide wasn't happy. I was racing.

Could I cut out exactly six lines?

The amplifier over in the corner began to make soft announcements to itself. The world pick-up, of which I was a part, had started, and he asked me to cut out six lines! Tremblingly, I scrapped a likely looking paragraph and tried the whole thing through again. My piece started with an item about Gen. H. H. Arnold, and my one-man audience had heard me say it now three times. And this time—with my shortened manuscripts—I was back again at my old 15 seconds overtime. I was panicky.

But my preceptor smiled. "Never knew it to fail," he said. "You'll be all right next time. See, I will put a mark here at 'two-fisted'; when you get there you'll be half way through. Then another at 'protracted' for the three-quarters."

"You don't think I'm going to look at the clock—in addition to reading?" I gasped. He merely seemed amused.

And now familiar voices were coming into the silent room. Suddenly I thought of those others, scattered over the globe and brought together in this radio web. It would be midnight in London and no chance for Mallory Browne now to catch the last bus home; for Ronald Stead at Algiers, or Joseph Harrison at Cairo, there might be a bomb or two tonight. And what time would it be for Johnny Beaufort out at Honolulu? In a quiet room in Boston, Volney Hurd would be marshaling them in, one by one.

My guide was not impressed by this miracle. "Now if I do this," he said, making a gesture of pulling his hands apart, like a small boy with chewing gum, "it means 'Stretch it out.' And this, "with a twirling motion, "means step on it. Don't begin till I point at you."

Joe Harrison's familiar voice was coming into the room, from Cairo. It was coming in with a lot of interference, and I could appreciate Marzee Harrison's complaint that whenever their small daughter hears static on the radio she cries "Daddy!"

"Ready now!" said my guide abruptly.

A red light went on.

The shirtsleeved man was frozen. From the amplifier began to come the measured voice of Volney Hurd in Boston. "I now switch you," he said, "to Richard Strout in Washington" . . . tick . . . tick . . . tick. "Go ahead, Washington!"

My guide held up his finger like a duellist, and suddenly leveled it at me as though he were taking aim, and had a mind to shoot, too.

I found myself talking. I found myself talking about "General H. H. Arnold." My first words were the general's name. You don't know how reassuring that "H. H." was. Calming initials—the best in the alphabet.

Don't let anybody tell you that two minutes is a short time. It's the longest time there is for a radio beginner. My mind was racing away in all directions. One part of it was imploring me to keep calm. Another was worrying me that my voice was too high, a useless piece of information, as I couldn't do anything about it. Was I going to gasp, or gulp, or, horrors, was my voice going to break? Was I going too fast or too slow? For my life, I couldn't look at the second hand.

I plowed ahead on General Arnold. I wanted to put my bit over, not, I think, just to be another Ray Swing, but because I did not want to let my teammates down. I choked on a word, got interested in what I was saying, remembered the way General Arnold's eye gleamed at the interview that afternoon, and forgot timidity.

My friend and preceptor shook hands. He motioned to the clock. "On the nose!" he said. "On the nose!"

The manager played up splendidly, too. He gave me a cheery hail as I left.

My family was pleased. The consensus was that I was hot stuff, and that Milton Cross had better watch out.

But next day I learned another and final radio secret—the human factor in radio.

In short, there had been a slip.

The night before dozens of stations had stood by, millions of dollars' worth of equipment had been mobilized, and I had worked myself into a silly dither. But my voice had never left the old home town.

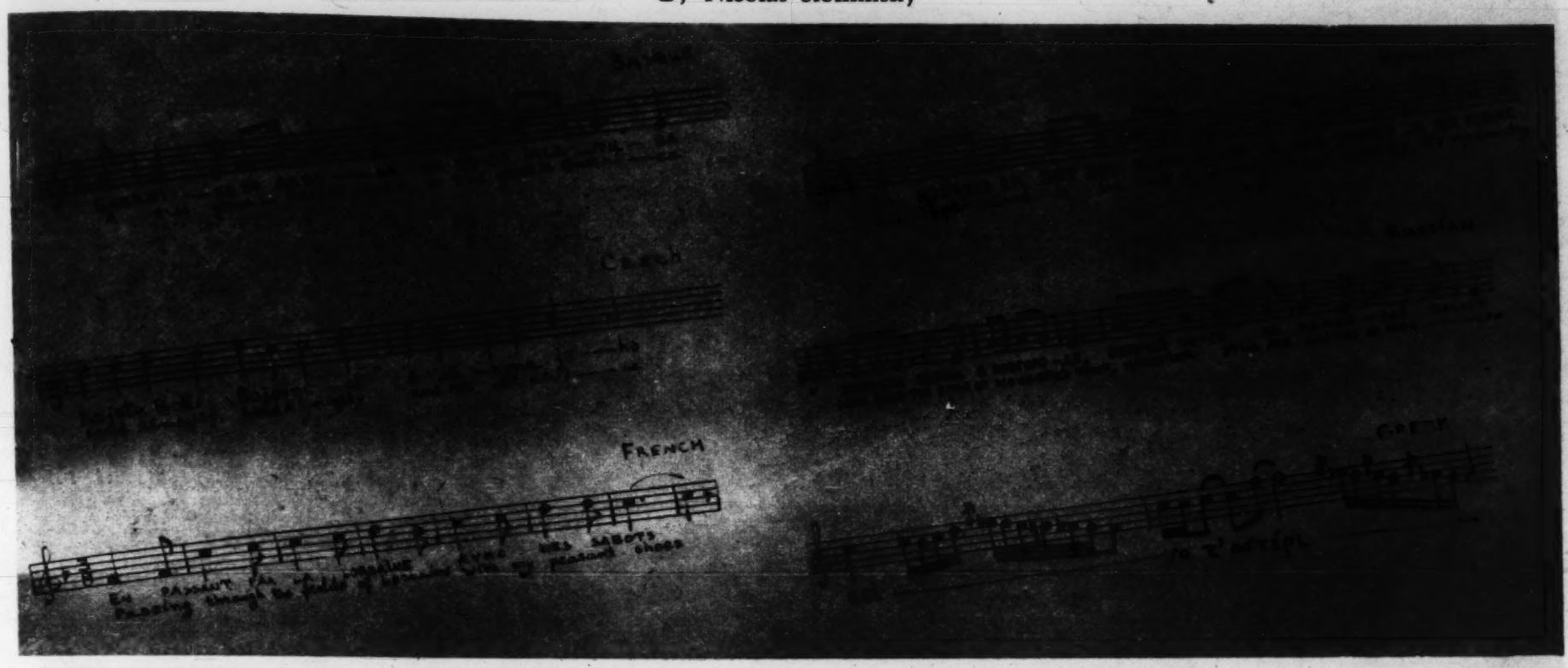
Why? Simple enough; somebody had forgotten to turn the right switch.

[Note: It only happened once.—Ed.]

"THEY PROBABLY WON'T LET YOU ON A SECOND TIME"

Europe Will Sing Again!

By Nicolas Slonimsky



THERE UNDOUBTEDLY EXISTS IN EUROPE A MUSICAL UNDERGROUND—AND THE GYPSIES, ARE THEY STILL HEARD IN THEIR FAMILIAR HAUNTS?

When the frontiers of postwar Europe are drawn, there is one shibboleth that may help to determine the racial and national background of individual citizens. Sing a number of specially selected songs characteristic of disputed regions, and record the individual reaction to the familiar strains. One can forget his first language, and the landscape of his native country, but the songs of childhood are never forgotten, and reappear on the surface of consciousness many years after the original impression had been made. It may be possible to feign ignorance of a familiar language, but no one can repress the twitching of a muscle at the sounds of a lullaby that mother used to sing. The national and cultural background of the population will thus be determined beyond peradventure.

Europe is not singing now. In many lands occupied by the Germans community singing is impossible because of the prohibition of all assemblies. Singing societies are regarded with suspicion, for the Germans recall their own weasel technique in the countries they were about to seize; often a German minority organized a singing society as a convenient camouflage for a military unit, which was to spring into action when Der Tag had arrived.

In occupied Europe, the German authorities supervise the list of songs sung by the people. Often the Propaganda Ministry promotes a certain type of song for political reasons. Thus, the Paris Radio, under German control, prefaces its broadcasts with the singing of the old French air "Malbrouck s'en va t'en guerre" (the tune is the same as in "For he's a jolly good fellow"). The intention is sly, for the Duke of Marlborough, to whom the song is supposed to refer under the nickname Malbrouck, was an ancestor of Winston Churchill. The Germans and their French accomplices hoped by insistent plugging of this song in place of the Marseillaise to rekindle the anti-British fires of a long-forgotten war.

In their own country, the Nazis have established a musical Gestapo in the form of the so-called Reichsmusikkammer, which rules on all matters musical. One of the great favorites of all classes of society in Germany is "Lorelei," written a hundred years ago by a German song writer named Silcher, to the words of Heinrich Heine. But Heine is on the verboten list as a non-Aryan. The Reichsmusikkammer has ruled that the song be allowed for further circulation provided it bears a legend, "author unknown."

Lehar's "Merry Widow" is Hitler's favorite operetta. Yet, the text of the operetta was written by two non-Aryans. But this circumstance failed to baffle the Nazis. The text, they declared, is so thoroughly Germanic that it could not possibly have been written by a non-German. Ergo, the non-Aryan authors must have put their names to a libretto written by an unknown German whom they thus exploited for gain and notoriety. With such reservations, "The Merry Widow" is permitted for performance in Germany.

The Nazi contribution to German folklore is the Horst Wessel Song, a rather vulgar marching air composed by a storm trooper who was killed in a street brawl in Berlin in 1930. This song has now become a second national anthem of Nazi Germany, next to "Deutschland über Alles." Another song, "Wir fahren gegen England," popular during the last war, is heard less and less in Germany now that the words sound so ironic. When the German soldiers sang "Wir fahren gegen England" in occupied Holland, the children used to follow them and interpolate during the rests between musical phrases, the onomatopœic sounds "glu-glu" suggestive of drowning.

* * *

That the Nazis understand the great power of patriotic songs is proved by their tactics early in the Russian campaign, when the Red Army was in retreat. They would play gramophone records of Russian folk songs through a powerful loudspeaker, and then invite the Russians to come over. The lure did not work out, however. During the stalemate in France in the first winter of the war, the Germans treated the French troops across the Rhine with a rendition of a popular Paris song hit, hoping thus to undermine the French morale.

What is the origin of folk music? What is the nature of the collective creative force that generates folklore? The germinal motive of a folk song may arise spontaneously in communal singing, or during work. Then, some gifted singer of the people who succeeds in imparting a right inflection and a perfect form to the collectively produced song, establishes a traditional version. Finally a musician sets down the song in musical notes.

The purest versions of traditional songs are sung by the old men and women living in villages far removed from the clatter of urban civilization. This is true of any part of the world. The "Hymn to the Sun," which is the most perfect example of Inca music, was taken down by the Peruvian folklore collector, Robles, from the lips of a 117-year-old Indian.

Formal education often destroys the natural feeling for folk singing. Carleton Sprague Smith, the scholarly and witty American musicologist, tells a story of a North Carolina girl, exceptionally gifted as a singer of Southern ballads. So impressive were her talents that the community decided to send her to Paris for vocal training. When she returned to North Carolina, her voice production showed marked improvement, but she could no longer sing the native ballads with the same sincerity and simplicity: "folklore was cultured out of her."

Many songs, whose authorship has been definitely established, have become folk songs. The curious fact is that the composers of these simple songs are mostly men and women of little musical training, improvisers rather than professional musicians. Stephen Foster possessed an extraordinary gift for creating American folk songs, and yet he was lacking in formal education. Dan Emmett, who, on Sept. 18, 1859, penned the immortal "Dixie" was an amateur musician.

Mrs. Effie I. Canning Carlton of Boston composed the tune of the famous lullaby "Rock-a-bye, baby," on April 14, 1888, when she was only seventeen. The ditty "Happy Birthday to You" comes from an album "Song Stories for the Kindergarten" by Patty and Mildred Hill, copyrighted in 1893. The telegraph companies, after taking the tune for their "singing telegrams," had a rude awakening when they realized they were using a copyrighted item without permission.

* * *

Folk songs are the foundation of national music. The composer has a choice of using a folk song as a theme in a sonata or a symphony, or he may invent his own melody in the folk manner. Tchaikovsky uses a Russian folk melody, "A Birch Tree Stands in a Field" as a theme in the Finale of his Fourth Symphony. When Beethoven wrote the Rasoumoffsky Quartets for the Russian ambassador in Vienna, he took as themes several Russian melodies from a collection by Pratch, which he had in his possession.

Roy Harris, the American composer, has written a Folk Song Symphony, based on cowboy songs of the American West. He is also the author of an Overture, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," which is a symphonic version of the famous song of Civil War days.

The melodies of Sibelius are imbued with the spirit of Finnish folklore even though he rarely resorts to quotations from native folk songs. Béla Bartók, the great Hungarian, now a resident of the United States, uses the songs of his native Transylvania even in his most complicated symphonic scores. In his Norfolk Rhapsodies, Vaughan Williams makes use of melodies that he collected in Norfolk when he worked there as a member of the English Folksong Society.

Chopin made exquisite creations out of the characteristic Polish rhythms and melodies. Dvořák and Smetana were the great proponents of the folk songs of Bohemia. Bohuslav Martinů, the contemporary Czech composer, who is now making his home in America, has written a touching tribute to the martyred village of Lidice in a symphonic poem to which he attached that name.

The French composer, Vincent d'Indy is the author of a "Symphony on a French Mountain Air." The folkloric tendencies in Italian music are felt in the symphonic music of Casella, Malipiero and their disciples.

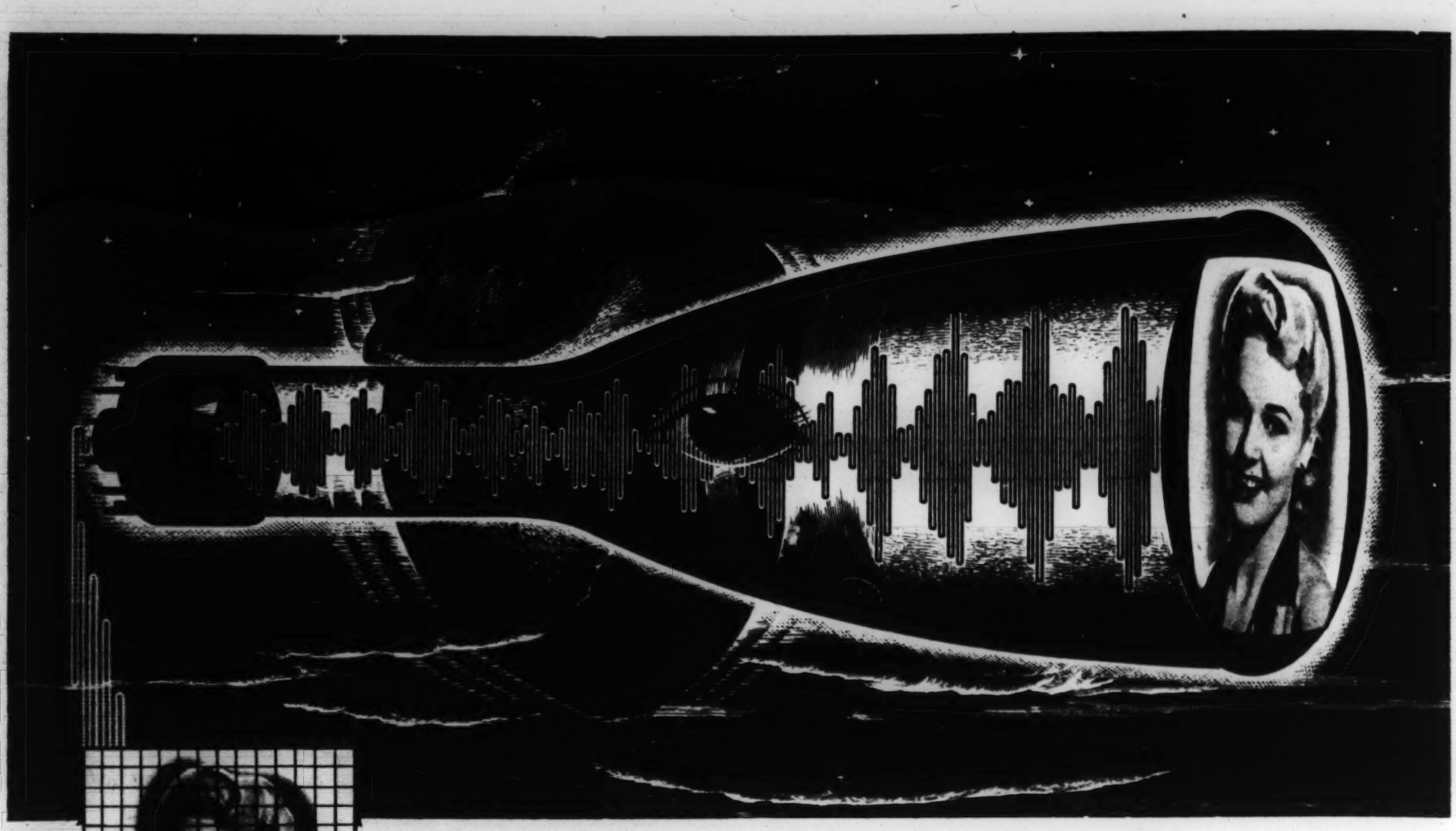
City life furnishes its own type of folklore, in the cries of street peddlers advertising their wares. The French opera composer Charpentier quotes these street cries in the last act of his opera "Louise." How ironic, how nostalgic are the memories of these pushcart singers of Paris! The men and women who were the poets of vegetables and fruit are now silent, and gone are the vegetables themselves!

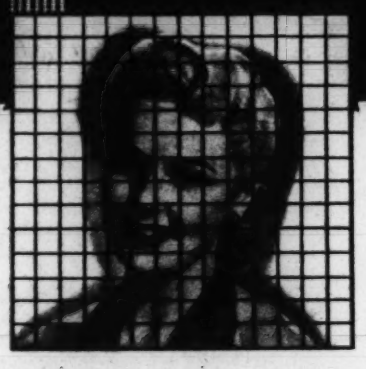
* * *

The treasure box of European folk song is inexhaustible. There are gay songs, and songs full of melancholy. There are rapid songs in the major key, and slow songs in minor keys. There are old songs conceived in the ancient modes, and there are songs of recent origin that sparkle with profane vivacity. There are songs with an oriental lilt, found in the music of the Balkan nations. And then, there are the songs of a people who have suffered a full measure of cruel agony, the songs of the Jews. And the merry songs of the Gypsies, are they still heard in their familiar haunts of Southeastern Europe? The Germans have not yet pronounced their judgment on the fitness of Gypsy music for the subjugated nations.

There exists in Europe a political and intellectual underground that the Nazis have never been able to destroy. There undoubtedly exists a musical underground. What new songs will arise from the present oppression? Will a new Marseillaise call the people to arms? The tapping of the rhythm and the whistling of the four-note motif of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony has proved so potent a symbol of V for Victory in the occupied territories, that the Nazis took cognizance of its appeal, and even attempted to steal the symbol for their own use.

A French monarch said when the mob outside the palace shouted a revolutionary song: "I have no fear of the music of my compatriots." The Nazis are more shrewd than this old-fashioned potentate. They listen to the songs of Europe with an attentive ear. The songs they do not like they silence by decree. But not for long! Europe will sing again!





Don't Look Now–
But Television Has Grown Up!

War overtook Television at the awkward age. Like many another green recruit, its heart—the Cathode Ray Tube—was appraised and indexed. It proved a heart of magnificent promise in the nation's need. This heart was assigned strange, important duties. It is serving wherever men are fighting, wherever production lines are hustling, wherever the stamina of metals must be certified.

Out of war's crucible, this fighting heart —the Cathode Ray Tube—is emerging with vastly increased stature, range and power! When materials are again available, a newer, greater Television will make your easy chair at home the choicest seat wherever exciting news is breaking . . . fifth row center on the aisle wherever the "stars" are scintillating!

Television has grown up! The most-prized possession in your postwar home will be your DuMont Television-Radio Receiver. Why DuMont? Because DuMont is *the first name in Television!* The scientific achievement that makes *clear* Television reception possible is its amazing heart . . . the work of Allen B. DuMont, who transformed the Cathode Ray Tube from a laboratory curiosity to a commercially practical product.

Today, DuMont is pioneering in the great new field of electronic weapons. Tomorrow, DuMont leadership will assure your enjoyment of peacetime Television . . . through the manufacture of precision electronic equipment for Television pick-up and transmission . . . through distinctive operation of our own commercial Television Stations . . . and through the manufacture of the finest Television-Radio Receivers.

COPYRIGHT 1944, ALLEN B. DUMONT LABORATORIES, INC.

Precision—Electronics **DUMONT** *and Television*

ALLEN B. DuMONT LABORATORIES, INC., GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIN PLANT, 2 MAIN AVENUE, PASSAIC, N. J.
TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIOS AND STATION W2XWV, 515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Women Pioneers of Basic English

By Christine M. Gibson

SINCE MR. CHURCHILL'S speech at Harvard on Labor Day, most people have an outline idea of what Basic English is and what it may do. How it is a pocket form of English containing only 850 words, yet able to cover clearly enough almost all the situations people are likely to find themselves in. How though its word-list is so small—no more than may be printed on one side of a sheet of letter paper—Basic English is no sort of "pidgin" or broken English or baby-talk, but regular normal English of the sort we are all using every day. (That last sentence, for example, apart from "pidgin," is written in Basic English.)

Basic English is a simple, compact, practical first stage in English for the foreign learner. It gives him what he first needs in return for a minimum outlay of time. But though it is a minimum outfit, it is a universal outfit too. The fact that the books already written in Basic range from the New Testament to a traveler's phrase book, from Plato to George Bernard Shaw, from Faraday's "Chemical History of a Candle" to "Black Beauty," is enough to show that a language very limited in size is still able to meet and satisfy the most varied needs and interests and tastes. This is the surprising thing about Basic—that so much may be done and well done with so few words.

* * *

Basic, of course, is no substitute for full English, or for anyone's mother tongue. It is a handy second language for people who haven't any other language in common. Its first recommendation is that it can be far more easily learned than any other language of a comparable range and scope. In addition, it is a quick, sound introduction to the rest of English for all beginners anywhere.

And this is important in a world which is shrinking almost perceptibly before our eyes. We are entering an air-minded age, and the English language will be widely used over airways in the immediate future. Basic is the streamlined sort of English that will be used—is in fact being used in a number of airfields and machine shops for the training of non-English-speaking pilots and technicians in this country. Basic is spreading rapidly as a first-year course in English for such purposes.

Two men are responsible for the development of Basic, one Mr. C. K. Ogden, head of the Orthological Institute in London, the other Dr. I. A. Richards (now at Harvard University), his collaborator in a book on language, "The Meaning of Meaning" (Harcourt Brace, 1923), out of which the germ of the system grew. It was the work of the first of these, Mr. Ogden, with an able group of assistants, which resulted in the 850-word vocabulary arrived at by 1930.

A good deal has been written about Mr. Ogden, the discoverer and creator of Basic English. He is a fascinating but somewhat remote and enigmatic figure—a scholar, phychologist, and journalist all in one. Less attention has been given to some of those who have been in various ways associated with the system and with its use in the field. It is worth noting that a number of these have been women.

* * *

First must come Miss Leonora Lockhart, author of "Word Economy" and a number of Basic translations and texts, member of most of the committees of the Orthological Institute which have worked on special aspects. A brilliant girl with a record of great distinction behind her at Cambridge, England, and a wide choice of careers before her, she was one of the first to catch Mr. Ogden's vision of the full possibilities of Basic English—the extent of its promise in the world. Then followed years of toil of the most detailed, exacting and meticulous character. Naturally, many alternatives to the rules and vocabulary finally decided upon for Basic had to be exhaustively examined and their consequences checked before the simplest, most teachable, most comprehensive set of recommendations could be established. In all this work, Miss Lockhart had a very important part.

Others who shared the vision may be mentioned—among them the Institute of Pacific Relations. Deeply concerned as it was with the exchange of thought and information among the peoples around the Pacific, the Institute was so much interested in the possibilities of Basic that it gave the time of one of its ablest lieutenants, Miss Charlotte Tyler, to the study of Basic with Mr. Ogden and Dr. Richards in London and at Cambridge. Thereafter, with the farsighted support of the Payne Fund, Miss Tyler had no light share in the explanatory and public relations part of the work. In China, at Banff, at the 1933 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations (when a number of documents and speeches were given Basic versions) and later as head of the Orthological Committee of the Payne Fund in New York first and then at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in close association with the Harvard Commission on English Studies, Miss Tyler, who is now Mrs. Charles Siepmann, has been one of the most skillful exponents of Basic and a key figure in several areas of this international undertaking.

America, Britain, China—our thoughts turn naturally to Russia. Here Mme. Litvinov has been an important pioneer. She is not interested, as she says herself, in Basic as "a universal language," a label which leads to many stupid misunderstandings, but only in Basic as a swift, smooth way into English. Ivy Low, to use her maiden name, the name under which she still writes, is an expert teacher. She had her London certificate as a teacher before she heard of Basic. Her concern for Basic comes from the fact that she found it worked, when other ways into English didn't, in classes she was conducting for beginners in Russia.

A TALKING PICTURE OF MADAME LITVINOFF

MISS TAN PIN-PIN, BASIC ENGLISH RADIOCASTER

The international aspects of Basic came out well when radio station WRUL (World Wide Broadcasting Foundation) was giving lessons in Basic English beamed to South America through the mouth of Miss Tan Pin-Pin. Many people might wonder, and in fact some did, why a Chinese girl should be teaching English over the air to a Spanish-speaking audience. The answer is "Because she was so very good at the job!" Miss Tan came into the Basic picture when she joined the Orthological Institute of China, in Peking, in 1936. Later, her weekly news broadcasts and lessons in Basic became a distinct contribution to hemispheric communications.

* * *

And the international aspects of Basic include also its use as a practical beginner's English for non-English-speaking groups who have come to America to live. A word must be said of Miss Mary Guyton, superintendent of Adult Civic Education in the State of Massachusetts, and her able assistants who have been teaching English through Basic for the past eight years. Also of Miss Maude Aiton of the Americanization School in Washington, D. C., who was introduced to Basic by a forward-looking teacher on her staff some years ago. To see an English class in either of these centers, a class composed as likely as not of members of eight or a dozen different language groups, and to see it functioning so that Armenians, Poles, Italians, and Chinese can establish communication with one another, with their teachers, and with the community in which they have come to live—that is an unforgettable experience. Some of the most patient and resourceful workers with Basic are to be found in the adult schools of America.

It will be seen, then, that Basic may have something to offer the career girl of ambition who is on the lookout for special qualifications with which to contribute toward the needs of tomorrow. Her first step, however, must be to make herself thoroughly proficient in the writing and speaking of Basic. It is not a long or a hard undertaking. A careful study of "Basic English and Its Uses" (Norton, New York, 1943) and of the "ABC of Basic English" (Barnes & Noble, New York) and considerable practice in writing Basic are its essentials.

Wide World

CHARLOTTE TYLER SIEPMANN AND HER SON

The Bees Are Booming, Too

(In the Mid-West) . . .

By Frank C. Pellett

WORKER BEES INTENT ON GATHERING HONEY FROM GOLDENROD STALK

HONEY IS ONE of the few articles whose production increases the prosperity of the fields from which it comes, and the beekeeper is one of the few whose neighbors are richer because of his prosperity. In visiting the flowers in search of the nectar from which to elaborate the honey the bees render an unusual service. By distributing pollen from one flower to another they insure fertilization and thus greatly increase the yield of hundreds of plants where they find pasture.

It is commonly estimated that the services of the bees in pollen distribution is worth from 10 to 30 times the value of the honey which they bring to the hives. A recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture says there are 50 crops that either depend entirely upon the bee for fertilization or which yield greatly increased crops because of its assistance. Thus it is that the more honey the beekeeper secures, the greater the prosperity of the neighboring farms where his bees find pasture. The bees take nothing of value from the field, since the nectar which provides the raw material for their amazing laboratory is an otherwise waste item, of use to no one.

Honey varies greatly in color and flavor, depending upon the source from which it comes. Honey gathered from sweet clover on the Middle Western plains is very light in color and of a mild and spicy flavor, while that which comes from buckwheat in the vicinity of the Great Lakes is dark in color and strong in flavor. The kind of honey which one knew in childhood is likely to be preferred, so the honey which appeals to one person may be disliked by another who has long been familiar with a different flavor.

* * *

In days gone by on nearly every farm, along with chickens, cows, and pigs, a few bees were kept. In recent years even the farmer has been inclined to follow the trend of the times in adopting methods of mass production. As a result, there has appeared a group of beekeeping specialists in favorable locations who number their hives by the thousands and measure their production in carloads.

While there is likely to be ample pasture almost anywhere for a few hives of bees, the one who operates on a large scale must locate where there is a large acreage of some plant rich in nectar. Such crops as corn, wheat or soybeans offer but little support for the bees. The clovers, buckwheat, alfalfa, and orchard trees yield nectar generously. Cotton is a source of honey when grown on rich soils, but yields little on sandy soils. Among forest trees that provide good bee pasture may be mentioned basswood, black locust, tulip tree, and persimmon. A honey of famous quality comes from the sourwood tree in the highlands of Tennessee and the Carolinas.

While the big beekeeping outfits are of necessity located in the country, it is not uncommon to find a few hives in the most unexpected places in any city or town. Sometimes they are kept on the roof of a business building high above the street. One may even find a hive or two in the attic of a home in an exclusive residence district. With an opening through the roof the bees fly in and out without the public even knowing of their presence. A friend of the writer, who lives in a city of more than 100,000 population, has an apiary that adds substantially to his income. By placing the hives at the rear of the lot with the entrances faced away from the street, he has avoided annoyance to the neighbors.

Since the bees fly over an area of about three or more miles in every direction from the hives, they find pasture within reach where one would expect but little return. One who keeps bees in town should, however, use care in placing them where they will not endanger the public. While the insects will sting in defense of the hive, they rarely do so when afield. Occasionally children may be stung by accidentally crushing bees which may be visiting the clover or dandelion blossoms on the lawn, but such stings are only a measure of self-preservation by inoffensive insects.

* * *

Many professional people who need an outside interest find satisfaction in beekeeping. The bees need attention only on infrequent occasions and can be cared for when the weather is fine and it is a pleasure to be in the open air. They make no such constant demands as animals which must have daily care.

At present the demand for honey far exceeds the available supply. Manufacturers of beekeeping equipment have operated overtime in an effort to supply the honey producers, and specialists in the South who deal in live bees had booked much of the 1944 capacity before the close of 1943.

The nectar from which honey is made is a thin and watery liquid gathered from the flowers by the field bees. When nectar is abundant, the bee can go afield and return with her load within a few minutes. At other times she may have to travel much farther, visit more flowers and be gone much longer. The bee brings home an amount equal to about one half her own weight at each trip. It is estimated that it requires about 900 field bees to bring in a pound of raw nectar in a day. Much of this is lost in evaporation as the nectar is converted into honey. To obtain the nectar to produce a pound of honey, the bees must travel a distance equal to one to three times around the world. They must visit millions of flowers in the effort and it is these visits that result in the pollination of the blossoms that are followed by seeds and fruits of much greater value than the honey itself.

Queen Bee Is Always Surrounded by a Circle of Attendants

(And in California)

By Rodney L. Brink

AN APIARY IN THE SAGE REGION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—BY PROPER POLLINATION OF THE BLOSSOMS OF WILD FLOWERS, BEES ASSIST THE DESERT TO REJOICE "AND BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE"—BELOW (LEFT): PREPARING BEES FOR SHIPMENT

THE TALL AND LEGENDARY TALE about the early-day champion Western herder who "herded a swarm of bees across the Rocky Mountains and never lost a bee" is not so tall a tale gauged by the methods of the modern migratory beekeeper. It is not uncommon for a modern Western beeman to move 100 colonies (hives) of bees many miles in a single night—and have all his bees out gathering honey bright and early the next morning in new and richer pastures.

Honey production, meaning beekeeping, is an enterprise that is common to all parts of the nation. In California the professional beeman, knowing the blossoming season of highland and lowland regions within reasonable transport distance of his home base, may move his apiaries as many as five times in the course of a year, keeping his industrious little honey-makers always in close touch with ample supplies of their basic raw materials—and his hives well replenished with honey and brood.

* * *

California's estimated 450,000 colonies of bees are divided in ownership among about 12,000 individuals. Some owners have only a hive or two out by the orchard, or on a city rooftop. Some beekeepers are almost "big business" in their scope, and "run" hundreds or even thousands of colonies of bees.

It is estimated that 10,000 hives of bees enter California each winter as "tourists," brought in by train, to enjoy the salubrious climate of Southern California and the almost continuous nectar flow of its citrus orchards. Each spring something like 100,000 packages of bees, two or three pounds of bees and a queen, are sent from California to the Northwestern States and Canada to make new colonies to supplant others destroyed by their keepers ahead of severe winters.

California's mobile apiaries are welcomed by growers of certain crops. It is a common practice for beekeepers to be paid from $1 to $2 a colony, or hive, for moving their apiaries during the blossoming season near orchards, alfalfa fields, or areas devoted to seed production.

Bees are producing at top value in California when they are making white sage honey, which is of exceptional clearness. This honey, largely because of its clearness, delicious flavor, and non-granulating qualities, brings top price on all Western markets. Producers whose bees bring in the deeper amber-colored honey from buckwheat, or "blackjack" honey tinged with tar weed or tree gums, are likely to refer to the white sage honey as "sweetened water." Nevertheless, migratory bee men will move their apiaries far to give them a good stand of blossoming sage to work on.

Apiaries which stand unguarded, often far from human habitation, have been known to tempt robbers, members of the human family, and others. Each hive is supposed to be branded with a hot iron, under California law, but even this is not complete protection. The bee rustler, like the cattle rustler, still appears occasionally.

In those highland regions inhabited by bears—and there are many such in California—the traditional affinity of a bear and honey still poses something of a problem. A fence of three or four wires, charged with hot electric voltage from a battery and controller within the fenced enclosure, are the only—but sufficient—means of keeping bold bruin from completely looting the hives.

* * *

The State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture of the University of California keep constant watch on this as on other branches of agriculture, experimenting, improving, compiling, supervising, advising. Dr. J. E. Eckert, Associate Professor of Apiculture at the College of Agriculture, Davis, Calif., described in a recent issue of a national magazine on bee culture as "a faithful friend of the beekeeper," and H. M. Krebs, chief of the joint State and County inspection service, recently completed a round of the State, meeting with beekeepers in the major honey-producing communities, answering questions, advising as to new statutes, and in general stimulating morale and thus production in this essential and two-fold (wax and sugar) wartime commodity.

Dr. Eckert has recorded much of the information he has gathered in a heavy pamphlet entitled "Beekeeping in California."

World Wide, J. E. Eckert, Frank C. Pellett Photos

THIS BEE HAS A LOAD OF POLLEN ON ITS LEG AT PENCIL POINT

Community Shoe Farm

By Pearl Strachan

IT WAS THOMAS DELONEY, an English ballad writer of the sixteenth century, who was also shoemaker, who wrote, "The Gentle Craft is living for a man." Shoemaking is the craft which came most conveniently to the hands of a small band of idealists who wish to be known as "The Homestead Guild Communities." They are a division of the Edward Mathews Guild and have set up a training school in a remodeled farmhouse at Antrim, New Hampshire.

They hope to combine the "plain living and high thinking" of the Brook Farm experiment with some of the methods of the William Morris shops in England, and Elbert Hubbard's Roycroft enterprises at East Aurora, New York, supplemented by additional ideas which, they feel, are needed at this time for a pioneer, back-to-the-land movement and a better way of life. Having already found a market for their product, with 5,000 repeating customers in all parts of the United States, they feel that their hopes are justified.

Their shoes were inspired by the classic Greek sandal and the moccasin of the American Indian. Their originator, Edward Mathews, was a teacher at one time associated with the Michigan State Normal School, and later with Antioch College. He could not buy the kind of shoes he felt were the best for human feet and, after years of research and experimentation, he produced the "shoes of happiness" which Sonja Henie called "the most beautiful shoes" she had found in the whole world.

The link with the home is one of the fundamentals in the Edward Mathews Guild, the co-operative parent company, and will be equally important as other handicrafts are added. Mrs. Carolyn Hodder, dean and director of the Homestead Guild Communities, says, "We hope to raise nearly all of our own food, process and sell the balance at a good price, design and make our clothing, bedding, furniture, and buildings; to revive all of the beautiful old handicrafts as we gradually find members to join our group and teach us other arts and crafts."

REMODELED HOUSE AND ANCIENT STONE FENCES AT ANTRIM, N. H.

TED SHAWN LIKES THESE

SHOE CRAFTSMAN AT WORK

IN THE OLD CARRIAGE SHED

The old farmhouse at Antrim is home now to Mrs. Hodder and her four-year-old daughter; as well as to three other families—Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and their daughter; a young woman who was formerly a stenographer, and her child; and a young man who managed a Boston co-operative store, his wife and three children. The old carriage shed has been converted into a workshop.

In this forested New Hampshire countryside, 85 miles northwest of Boston, the group has worked out a plan for co-operative industry and community living and is inviting other families to join it. "As a nation," says Mrs. Mathews, "we have sought ease, material wealth, and competitive rather than co-operative success. . . . But if the pioneer blood is still in our veins, we shall rise again with the courage of Plymouth Rock and the visions of covered-wagon days."

No "truly fine character" is to be excluded for reasons of color or creed. This first unit in what Mr. Mathews hopes to make a nation-wide movement comprises about 168 acres. The motto for daily living is "Be cheerful, willing, unselfish, kind and co-operative." Each resident member is expected to work five days a week, six hours a day in the shops, at the rate of 50 cents to $1 an hour, plus a share of all profits, and two hours on the farm. The daily schedule requires rising at 5 and taking a cold shower, followed by group exercising; routine chamber work including bathing and dressing children from 5 to 5:30; at 6 selecting a text for the day to "keep your thoughts uplifted; knowing that every beautiful and sublime life has its roots in prayer and meditation."

At 6:30 all breakfast together; and work in the shop or on the farm begins at 7. No worker, incidentally, is to become a permanent member who cannot earn at least $10 a week for 30 hours of labor besides board "for self and child," or $15 a week if a single person. At 11:30 every morning each one is expected to play out of doors, perhaps riding a horse or romping with the children, in all kinds of weather. Luncheon is served at noon. Liquor and tobacco are forbidden. At 12:30 there is reading aloud, music, play, and rest. Work begins again at 1:30. Suppertime is 5. At 7 the workers meet for constructive criticism and planning. At 7:30 they sing, read newspapers, listen to the radio, and so forth. At 9 they have an old hymn, a psalm, and silent prayer, and go to bed.

Saturday forenoons are given to personal and unscheduled work. Members are encouraged to develop hobbies which may turn into a private enterprise. Some will be allowed to work eight instead of six hours a day in the shops and thus have two days a week away for work in the city or to help in the Boston sales office.

The members thus far admitted have novel ideas about education. Mrs. Hodder, an attractive young woman of New England pioneer stock, is a law school graduate, who says she gave up the practice of law because she "could not compromise" with "despicable politics," which evidently had confronted her in her experience. She explains that they hope to maintain a school, from kindergarten through high school, combining out-of-door instruction and creative work with academic study.

Peter Rossiter Photos

DINING ROOM WITH WOOD STOVE AND FIREPLACE

Publishing Firm Celebrates Centenary—A London Letter

The House of Macmillan (1843-1943), by Charles Morgan. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

LONDON

CHARLES MORGAN'S story of the great publishing house of Macmillan, which has an American counterpart with an annual turnover figured at $10,000,000, is one of the most absorbing books issued in Britain this fall. It brings in many of the most eminent literary names of the last century—Tennyson, Hardy, Kipling, Walpole, who were all Macmillan men; and Shaw and Barrie, who might have been, but were rejected; and it modestly omits one contemporary author who certainly does not lessen the luster of the firm, Charles Morgan himself.

Alexander and Daniel Macmillan were two unlettered youths from Arran, who came to London with poor prospects, and later set up a bookshop in Cambridge. In 1843 they published their first book, bearing the unpromising title, "The Philosophy of Training," by A. R. Craig, a writer little known in his own day, and not at all in ours. It was in Cambridge that the Macmillans gained that breadth of view and awareness of modern trends in literature which, combined with their Scottish strength of character, laid the foundations of their success. Their bookshop became a center of intellectual activity. Dons and undergraduates gathered there, and talked endless hours about books and men.

* * *

The Macmillan policy is a long-term policy; it looks to the future. Endurance is the quality it desires both in a book and in an author, and endurance is what it has often found. The earliest of its famous authors was the theologian, F. D. Maurice, who brought the firm repute but not much money. It would have been better had he written three books, not 30.

Their first great success was Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Daniel Macmillan heard of it at Cromer in 1854, and wrote to Kingsley enthusiastically. "Of course," he said, "you will not adopt that pseudo-antique manner in which 'Esmond,' 'Mary Powell,' etc., etc., are written. . . . The free march of your own style will be much more Elizabethan in manner." In March, 1855, Kingsley got £300 for a first edition, in May £250 for a second, and £300 for a third in 1857. The same year Thomas Hughes published through Macmillans another famous story, "Tom Brown's Schooldays." Eleven thousand copies were sold inside 12 months, and by November Hughes had received £1,250.

* * *

In 1857 the firm opened a branch in London, where it moved its headquarters in 1862. In 1859 a new venture was started—Macmillan's Magazine, which lasted for 48 years, and brought to light much writing of the first excellence. Hardy's "Woodlanders" appeared in this magazine; so did Winston Churchill's "Savrola," Matthew Arnold's "Thyrsis," Tennyson's "Lucretius," and Stevenson's graceful and gallant but self-conscious essay, "Ordered South." Here it was that Kipling made his celebrated observation on the impossibility of uniting East and West, and Meredith published that "Song of Songs, which is Meredith's":

> Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping
> Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star.
> Lone on the fir-branch his rattle-note unvaried,
> Brooding o'er the gloom, spins the brown eve-jar.

For this poem—is it not the most entrancing in rhythm of any ever written in the English language?—Meredith received 16 guineas. For his story, "My Lord the Elephant," Kipling was paid £80.

Rarely have Macmillans made mistakes; but such mistakes as they have committed have been big mistakes, as befits a big firm. They were a long time making up their mind about Hardy, and rejected three of his early manuscripts. They at first turned down Yeats, and would not accept either Shaw or Barrie. Yeats subsequently came to them, but they lost Barrie and Shaw forever, and both in the space of the same 12 months.

Some of their authors have given them trouble. H. G. Wells asked for more money than they were prepared to give; Lewis Carroll required unlimited patience. Carroll wrote the most famous of all Macmillan books, "Alice in Wonderland." Forty-eight copies of this story were issued in 1865, when Carroll, dissatisfied with the printing and the Tenniel illustrations, recalled them. He also recalled the first printing of the "Nursery Alice" on the ground that it was too gaudy for anywhere but America. It was, however, returned from America as not being gaudy enough. He sent to Macmillans diagrams of the way his parcels should be tied up with string. One book he insisted should be sold at the unusual price of "Five Groats." He complained that the type in some of his books was uneven. The pages of others curled.

But, like nearly every other man who has been connected with Macmillans, he was abundantly ready to acknowledge the firm's generosity and thoroughness, their kindness and consideration, which today evidently remain as great as they have ever been.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Book Window

Twenty Best Film Plays, edited by John Gassner and Dudley Nichols (Crown, $3.50). Actually the complete text is provided of 21 films, with an informative introduction by Mr. Gassner and illuminating comment by Mr. Nichols. The films included are "Mrs. Miniver," "Rebecca," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," "How Green Was My Valley," "It Happened One Night," "The Good Earth," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "This Land Is Mine," "All That Money Can Buy," "My Man Godfrey," "Little Caesar," "Wuthering Heights," "The Women," "The Fight for Life," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Yellow Jack," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Stagecoach," "Juarez," and "Fury."

Show Gorgeous EVERYDAY GREETING CARDS

EARN MONEY EASY

Everyone uses Greeting Cards! Earn extra cash in spare time showing friends, neighbors, actual samples gorgeous 16-Card All-Occasion Assortment including Birthday, Friendship, Baby Birth, Anniversary, others. Thrilling new designs. Sells on sight. Low priced—big profits. Also Easter, Birthday, Gift-Wrapping Assortments. All easy sellers, big money-makers. Personal stationery. Experience unnecessary. Mail coupon for samples on approval.

Send Name for SAMPLES

WALLACE BROWN, 225 5th Ave., Dept. DA-25, New York 10, N.Y.

Name DA-25

Address

City State

Letters To Strongheart

By J. Allen Boone

NOW! IN A BEAUTIFUL NEW BOXED GIFT EDITION

Infinitely more than a book, LETTERS TO STRONGHEART is a living gift of inspiration that deepens your understanding of the powers for good in yourself and in others. "It is unique and exciting," says Laurence Stallings—"undoubtedly the most revealing exchange of ideas in all literature," adds Sid Graumann. For keeping and giving, this is a book to be treasured. $2.50

SPECIAL OFFER

to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

☐ Check here if you would like a copy of this handsomely boxed gift edition of LETTERS TO STRONGHEART for 5 days' approval. If you decide to return the book you owe the publishers nothing. If you keep it, simply send $2.50 plus 10c postage.

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.
Dept. LP-26, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Please send me ——copies of the new boxed edition of LETTERS TO STRONGHEART by J. Allen Boone at $2.50 plus 10c postage.

☐ I enclose $.....in payment.

☐ Send C. O. D. in which case I will pay the few cents extra mailing charges.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

The Abbott Lesson Marker

Renders Unparalleled Service for an Unparalleled Number of Years

ABBOTT MFG. CO., 3612-14 N. Clybourn CHICAGO

"A novel of first importance." —Boston Herald

THE PROMISE

A NEW NOVEL BY PEARL S. BUCK

"Power, beauty and brevity . . . It will live, it will be read a hundred years from now."—JANE VOILES, *San Francisco Chronicle*. $2.50

THE JOHN DAY COMPANY 2 W. 45th St. New York 19

FREE! "Adventures in Conversation" Just mail COUPON

Make Your Conversation

Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress ... This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules, and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

The Famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course

Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

Send for FREE Book!

You, too, can take the step that may mean social and business advancement. Determine now to understand the art of Conversation!

Just send for our new book "Adventures in Conversation." It's free!

This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interests.

Yes, this book is FREE! Just fill in and mail the coupon. Don't delay another second. Take the step TODAY that may mean so much to you.

Conversation Studies, Dept. 2461
1315 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, U. S. A.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Conversation Studies, Dept. 2461
1315 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me a free copy of your new book, "Adventures in Conversation."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

Progress of the Negro in the New World Traced by Mr. Embree

Brown Americans: The History of a Tenth of the Nation, by Edwin R. Embree. New York: Viking. $2.75.

FOR STUDY of the Negro in the New World, students of the race question will want to read Embree's "Brown Americans." It is not just a revision of "Brown America," written by the same author 12 years ago, but "is really a new writing about a fresh stage in the growth of America's Negro minority," to use his own words.

Mr. Embree is one of the few individuals reared in the South to treat Negroes as equals. From the age of 6 he attended old Berea College in Kentucky, which was founded and operated by his grandfather, John G. Fee, for the purpose of teaching indigent children regardless of color. This anomaly of a mixed school in the segregated South continued for over 40 years, until the Kentucky Legislature in 1904 made it unlawful for both white and Negro children to receive instruction in the same classroom. He is, therefore, very sympathetic toward the Negro's plight, and a champion of his cause. Those who oppose the mixing of the races will glean a lot of valuable information from Mr. Embree's views, although they may not be able to agree wtih him in all that he advocates.

Since the first African slaves arrived in America, the Negro and labor have been synonymous. They were brought to this country to work, and were from the outset in direct competition with free white labor. "With the breakdown of the slave system, white workers were released from the very real bondage in which they had been held by slave competition. Ever since Emancipation white workers have been taking advantage of their new economic freedom to push Negroes out of their former places," declares Mr. Embree.

With the constantly increasing movement of Negroes from farms to the cities, this struggle between Negro and white labor has increased. Negroes have been excluded in the South from membership in most unions. Consequently, they have been a ready labor pool from which strike breakers could be drawn and transported hundreds and even thousands of miles to bring the unions back into line, thus operating as a real menace to organized Labor everywhere.

* * *

This system for years retarded the growth of many labor unions. With the great voluntary movement of Negro workers to fill the labor gap in Northern industrial centers during World War I, the local unions there were forced to accept them as members with an equal stake in Labor's cause, or suffer having them as a constant threat to organized Labor's struggle for a better deal at the hands of industry.

As a result, Negro membership and labor unions began to grow. During the last 10 years it is claimed that five times as many Negro as white workers have become new union members. Today many Negroes hold responsible offices in labor unions, some even in the South, and Mr. Embree believes this may tend to curb the old custom of hiring Negroes last, and laying them off first in times of emergency.

* * *

Records reveal that during the brief span of 75 years literacy among America's Negro population has increased from 5 per cent to over 90 per cent.

At the same time, the percentage of Negro to white population in the United States has steadily declined from 19.3 per cent in 1790 to 9.7 per cent in 1940. During the last 30 years this group has been steadily diffusing itself among all the 48 States, instead of remaining concentrated in 12 or 13 Southern States. Contrary to popular belief, Negroes, according to a special survey by the Milbank Memorial Fund in 1935, have a lower birth rate than whites, the ratio being 96 for native whites, 111 for foreign-born whites, and 86 for Negroes.

Mr. Embree declares that the United States is the only country in the New World where the Negro remains as a segregated people, since the Negroes imported into Central and South America at the same time slaves were introduced to North America have been absorbed through intermarriage by the Indian and Spanish population.

E. R. L.

Changes in Air Combat

The Grim Reapers, by Stanley Johnston. New York: Dutton. $3.75.

STANLEY JOHNSTON, whose "Queen of the Flat-Tops," the story of the last fight of the aircraft carrier Lexington, is one of the journalistic epics of the war, has written another book on the exploits of the fighting men of the United States Navy in the Far Pacific.

In "The Grim Reapers" he spins the saga of a naval air squadron which adopted the macabre designation he has chosen as his title and covered itself with glory in the Battle of Santa Cruz, at Guadalcanal, and at half a dozen other spots in the Solomons.

The book is fast-moving and lucid, but it lacks the compact unity, the constant sense of drama that characterized the story of the Lexington. In the earlier work Mr. Johnston had a central motif—a gallant ship battling against overwhelming odds to escape destruction. But this time he has sought to crowd many stories into one, some of them unrelated to his principal characters.

* * *

The result is a collection of disjointed episodes. Moreover, he tells a great deal about what the "Reapers" did, but comparatively little about the inner lives of the men themselves. The only figure who really comes to life is the squadron's commander, Lieut. Commander James H. Flatley, one of the Navy's ace pilots.

Nevertheless, the book should make the reader glow with pride at the courage and character of the young men who are defending America on the fighting fronts of the world. It also points up sharply one of the lessons the harsh reality of armed conflict has to offer to a democratic people: Victories can be won and freedom preserved only if the individual aim and frequently the individual conclusion is subordinated to the collective effort. In air combat, Mr. Johnston says, "the lone wolf soon becomes the lost sheep."

* * *

Likewise the chapters of the volume make an important contribution in illustrating the rapid changes of naval aviation. Originally the aircraft carrier-based fighter pilot's basic function was one of reconnaissance. Then he became an instrument of attack, by means of which fleet task forces could strike at enemy surface craft and harbors almost 500 miles away. But now, with planes which are constantly being improved, his rôle is becoming more defensive. In the island-studded waters of the south Pacific the fighter pilot is almost the Navy's sole safeguard against land-based heavy bombers. If the Navy is ever to solve fully the problem of the land-based bomber it will in all probability be by means of the carrier fighter.

H. M.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Answer to a Parent's Dream

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAYS: "So here's a good book for you, for the whole family. You'll be surprised that so much fun could be packed into one book."

FUN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS by Cappy Dick is jam-packed with ideas for small fingers. It tells how to make all sorts of useful and amusing things. 200 well-drawn illustrations make directions clear. No tools needed. Only materials required are found about any house—toothpicks, shirt cardboard, hairpin and such. And besides the many projects described, the book is a grab bag of games, stunts, riddles, puzzles, jokes and whatnots of which children never tire.

HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN devoted his famous Chicago Daily News column to a "rave" review . . . *"This is a really important book . . . We have forgotten how to do things for ourselves. If I were a kid this is the kind of book I would cherish. If in your home there are children from 6 to 14 you will do well to acquire a copy."*

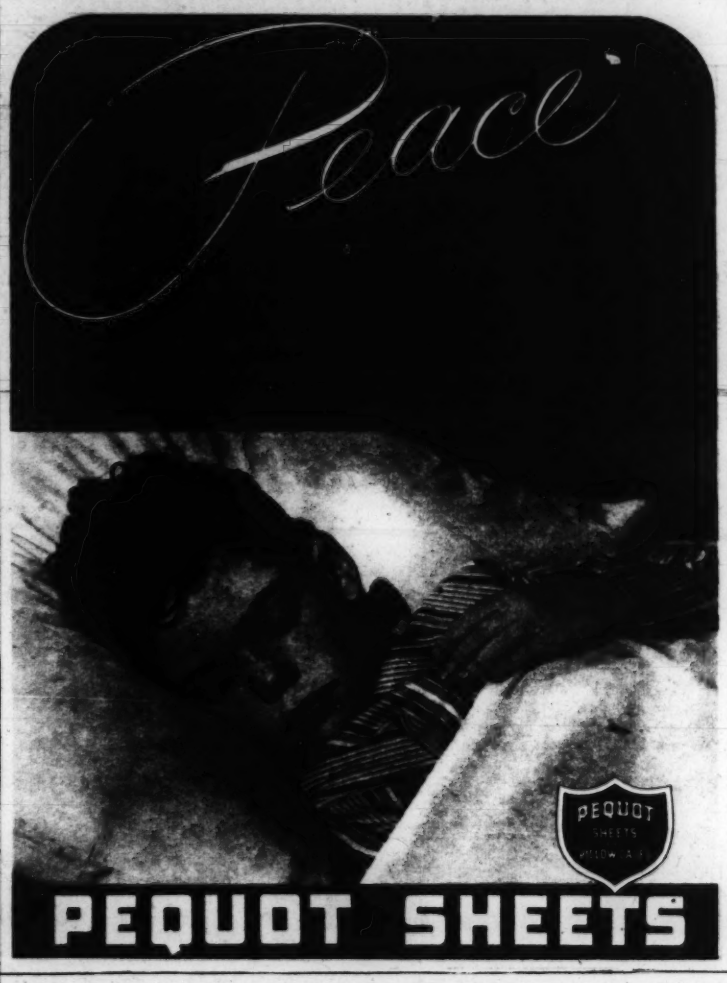
The Junior Literary Guild Selection $2

GREENBERG : PUBLISHER
486 Madison Ave., Dept. J, New York 17, N. Y.
Send me FUN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS at $2 postpaid.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Send C.O.D.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....

MUSIC LOVERS

Fine records at bargain prices. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Wagner, etc., playable on any phonograph. Original imports cost $1.50 to $2.50 each—American duplicates only 50c and 75c. Send for FREE catalogue containing hundreds of selections.

THE GRAMOPHONE SHOP
DEPT. M 18 E. 48TH ST., NEW YORK 17



KING JAMES VERSION
BIBLES
Corresponding with DeLuxe Edition of
SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Self-pronouncing; 7¼ x 5⅛ inches; levant binding.
BLACK (01684x) **$8.00**
BROWN (01687x) **8.00**

QUARTERLY
Containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish with English alternate pages.
Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

PICTURE OF A HOUSEWIFE
who has just made an amazing discovery!

More women every day are finding they can make their shoe coupons go further, by making their shoes last longer—with Mel-O-Wax. Here is the only liquid dressing that cleans, polishes, softens and preserves leather (not only shoes—leather articles of all kinds).

mel-O-wax TRADE MARK

makes shoes sparkle, helps them to counteract perspiration, keeps them soft and comfortable, helps them *retain* that *brand-new* look.

VITALEX PROCESS CO., PHILADELPHIA 23, PA.

MEL-O-WAX is on sale at shoe and department stores. Large quantities are going to our Armed Forces but we are doing our utmost to meet the increasing demand.

BOOK SELLERS

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS, pamphlets supplied. Inquiries invited. Scott Grover, 106 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

Foreign Language Dictionaries
DICTIONARIES
for 56 Languages. Catalog Free.
SCHOENHOF BOOK CO. (Established 1856)
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

LITERARY SERVICE

LITERARY AGENTS for 24 yrs. We sell books, stories, articles, verse, scenarios, plays; criticism and editing. Anita Diamant, Writers' Workshop, Inc., 280 Madison Ave. at 40th St., N. Y. C.

WANT manuscripts, all types, for criticism and revision. Free reading; circular; instruction; 10% on sales. H. D. BALLENGER, 4820 Oakwood, Hollywood, Calif. Phone HO. 7612.

RESIDENCE CLUBS

SOUTH HALL UN-9711
Men's residence Club. 60 rms. Tiled showers. Water in rms. 196 West 10th, Columbus, Ohio

Who Wrote "Columbia"?

"ENTERED ACCORDING to the Act of Congress, A. D. 1843, by George Willig." This public record reminds us that a full century has passed since "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was published and became Number 1 in the national song hit parade. It was sung at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia concerts, in vaudeville, in backyards, and it still has a high-ranking place among the lyrics of American patriotism. Indeed, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue" means more to us today than ever.

How did it come to be written? Its history is not so dramatic as that of "The Star-Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key on an enemy ship as he watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry from the harbor. But since "Columbia's" origin is shrouded in mystery, it is perhaps even more interesting.

Authorship was claimed by at least three men. Which do you think is the one?

* * *

The first version to appear in America bore the legend, "Columbia, the Land of the Brave . . . written, composed, and sung by David T. Shaw and arranged by Thomas à Becket, Esq." All went well until Thomas à Becket, returning to Philadelphia from a trip to New Orleans, saw a copy and furiously made his way to the publisher, Mr. Willig, demanding an explanation. Mr. Willig, bewildered, replied that he had purchased the song from Mr. Shaw—whereupon Thomas à Becket produced the original copy written in pencil by himself, and claimed the copyright. This Mr. Willig granted. The song was then published in partnership with a Mr. T. Osborne, and within a week it appeared under the title, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean . . . written and composed by Thomas à Becket and sung by David T. Shaw." It was copyrighted by Becket in 1843.

In a letter to Rear Admiral Preble in 1876, Becket explained what happened: "In the fall of 1843, being then engaged as an actor at the Chestnut Street Theater in the city (Philadelphia), I was waited upon by Mr. David T. Shaw with the request that I write him a song for his benefit night. He produced some patriotic lines, but I found them ungrammatical and so deficient in measure as to be totally unfit to be adapted to music. We adjourned to the house of a friend, and I there wrote the two first verses in pencil and composed the melody on the piano. On reaching home, I added the third verse, wrote the symphonies and arrangements, made a fair copy and gave it to Mr. Shaw, requesting him not to sell or give a copy. A few weeks later, I left for New Orleans and was much surprised to see a published copy, entitled, "Columbia, the Land of the Brave, . . . written, composed, and sung by David T. Shaw and arranged by Thomas à Becket, Esq."

* * *

As we read on, in the letter to Preble, we note that "Mr. E. L. Davenport, the eminent actor, sang the song nightly in London for some weeks; it became very popular and was published without authority there under the title, 'Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean.' I visited London in 1847 and found the song claimed as an English composition. (Perhaps it is, I being an Englishman by birth.)"

That the name and idea for the song originated with the American, David T. Shaw, and that the words and music were written and composed by the Englishman, Thomas à Becket, then living in Philadelphia, seems a reasonable explanation. Until—

In 1915 W. H. Grattan Flood came forward in the London Musical Times to present a strong case for Irish authorship of the song. According to this account, a brilliant Irish journalist named Stephen Joseph Meany wrote the words of the song, "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean," in the year 1842 and sent it to a friend in London. The friend, in turn, showed it to Thomas E. Williams, who composed the tune now associated with the words.

* * *

"In the autumn of the year 1842," writes Mr. Flood, "the song had quite a vogue, especially among the 'Tars,' and it is not surprising that it was soon heard in America. . . . The American claim was only made in 1876, when an individual called Thomas à Becket, in a long letter to Rear Admiral Preble, explicitly stated that it was he who wrote and composed 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.' . . . It is evident from the letter that he merely adapted the English tune to slightly different words—substituting 'Columbia' for 'Britannia.' He tinkered Meany's words to suit American requirements, adding a third verse. . . ."

The Rev. Elias Nason, in his book, "Our National Songs," published in 1869, declares the American song, "Columbia," was set to the English tune of "The Red, White, and Blue." And Rear Admiral Preble himself points out that "The red, white, and blue" could not properly be applied to the American flag, since the ranking order of colors is blue, red, and white, whereas the British flag is, correctly, red, white, and blue. Another writer, Elson, adds that "the gem of the ocean" is "a very odd metaphor to apply to a continent over 3,000 miles broad, and bounded by land on two of its sides," whereas it is evident that it is "a very apt appellation to bestow upon an island kingdom such as Great Britain."

* * *

So the question remains: Was England or America the original "home of the brave and the free; the shrine of each patriot's devotion"? Perhaps, in the last analysis, it does not much matter, with both countries united, as never before, in a valiant struggle to preserve our common ideals of freedom, democracy, and humanity.

Whether of England or America, we are proud to sing:

Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

C. W. D.

"I'd Let the Army Have Him If They'd Promise Not to Give Him a G. I. Haircut!"

On the Beam . . . . . .

Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA)

You will note that the program is spelled with two "R's." There is no such thing as (a) a relief job and (b) a rehabilitation job. There is one indivisible undertaking known as Relief & Rehabilitation. This unity symbolizes both a purpose and a method.—LUTHER GULICK.

One Watchword

We have but one watchword: Victory—unequivocal and complete.—JOSEPH C. GREW.

Profit From Experience

No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.—MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Carrots or Watermelons?

Last year the Government said it wanted more carrots and less watermelons, but the way things worked out the watermelon farmers made money and the carrot farmers lost money. Surely the situation will be improved in 1944 so that the farmers who help the war effort most will profit most.—VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE.

Words Instead of Ideas

I sometimes wonder if the extent to which we read has not destroyed our power of reading.—REBECCA WEST.

French dressing is high fashion! Yes. But genuine French dressing is not high cost, Mais non! And genuine means . . . superfine Pompeian Olive Oil, with the exquisite taste and exotic tang that makes the finest French Dressing! It makes the salad . . . and the salad makes the meal. The choice of fine cooks everywhere . . . get genuine Pompeian Olive Oil next time you order.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Superfine Oil of High Quality

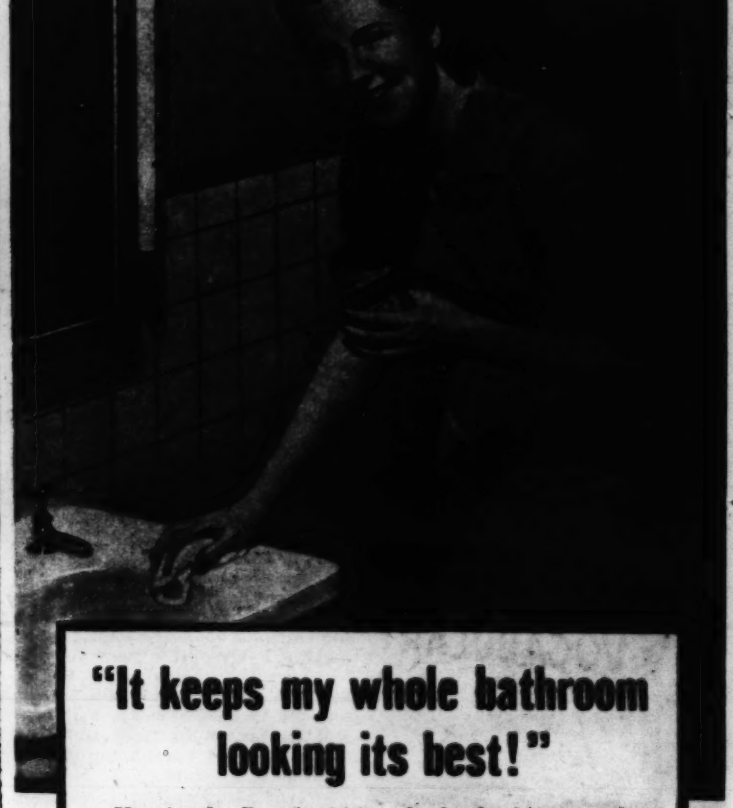
Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md.

LEARN SPANISH
THE LANGUAGE OF TOMORROW'S BUSINESS BY PLAYING CARDS

It's easy to learn to speak, read and write Spanish this popular new way . . : and it takes only ⅓ of the time usually required to master a foreign language. Play Solitaire or Play the Course with a member of your family or while you entertain friends. Prepares for the thousands of post-war opportunities that will be available to Spanish-speaking men and women when trade with our Latin-American neighbors is at its peak. Remember . . . 2, 3 or 4 persons can learn at no extra cost. 4 decks of cards and Cloth-Bound Text Book, only $2 postpaid.

Money back if you fail to learn. French course . . . also $2.

RODALE PRESS Emmaus, Penna. Dept. CS-51



"It keeps my whole bathroom looking its best!"

Here's why Bon Ami gives bathtubs, basins and tiles such a bright, smooth, "polished" look! Bon Ami does not depend on scratchy grit or strong alkalis for its cleansing qualities. Yet—as soft and white and fine as Bon Ami is—it's exceptionally thorough. Actually *polishes as it cleans!* No wonder it's such a favorite with women everywhere!

Bon Ami for bathtubs, sinks

The Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

If you are troubled by Dry Skin

Miss Mimi McAdoo

Mimi McAdoo says, "Pond's Dry Skin Cream is so rich and creamy—lovely for softening dry skin."

● Wind-roughened skin bother you? Smooth Pond's Dry Skin Cream over face and throat, hands, too. It's so satiny, so rich! Your dry skin will soon feel softer, fresher! Use Pond's luscious Dry Skin Cream daily. At beauty counters—49¢, 28¢, 10¢ jars.

3 Special Features

Lanolin—very like oil of skin
Homogenized—to soak in better
Special Emulsifier—for extra softening aid

Pond's Dry Skin Cream

How Increasing Your Vocabulary Will Help You Get Ahead in Life

DR. WILFRED FUNK

is the well-known author and lexicographer, for 16 years President of the famous dictionary-making firm of Funk and Wagnalls. His collaborator, Mr. Norman Lewis, is a well-known author of text-books and teacher of English.

IF YOUR vocabulary is limited, your chances of success are limited. The greater your vocabulary the more likely you are to succeed!

The truth of this has been proved time and again, by experts who have given thousands of scientific tests comparing the vocabularies of successful executives with run-of-the-mill employees.

In fact, many leading psychologists use vocabulary tests *alone* to determine a person's intelligence. Stanford University has found that such tests are 90% as accurate in determining your intelligence quotient as the Stanford-Binet "I. Q." tests.

AND IN BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY a man's rating in his vocabulary quizzes overshadows any other single test in deciding his advancement!

Regardless of the field of endeavor in which you are engaged, the number of words you know and can use correctly is the most important single measurement by which others judge your ability. Therefore, a better command of words will not only help you get ahead faster, it will also give you assurance; build your self-confidence; lend color to your personality; increase your popularity.

How to Acquire a Larger Vocabulary —In Only 15 Minutes a Day!

However, the proof that you doubtless *already* realize the truth of these statements is indicated by the fact that you have probably *always* wanted to increase your vocabulary. But, up to now, perhaps you have never found a method which would actually make you *eager* to do it. That is why you will welcome this announcement of a wonderful new book, *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary,"* which really makes it exciting fun—a fascinating game—to learn new words!

This book is divided into 30 delightful daily chapters. Each day you spend 15 enjoyable minutes with this book—and it does FOR you, and for your vocabulary, the things you will read about in the 30 little boxes shown here at the right.

"I Like This Book Immensely"

Perhaps the best outline of what this new book will do for you is given in an interesting review written for the *Springfield (Mass.) Union* by Mr. A. L. S. Wood. "This book," writes Mr. Wood, "is really something. It goes at the business of giving you a better command of English in something of a novel way. You'll master not only a number of words, but use them properly, and improve not only your speech but your thinking.

"The more you know about words, the more you know how to use and to understand, the better you will get along. For life depends upon thought; thought must precede action. The clearer our thinking, the more effective our acts. We cannot think clearly unless we think in words.

"I like this book immensely. In 30 days it really would give you a more powerful vocabulary. It will give almost anyone a better understanding of his language, a closer grasp of its infinite variety, and a greater love for this English language of ours."

You'll Enjoy Yourself With This Book

As the review you have just read indicates, *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary"* does many more things than merely add words to your speaking and writing "toolbox." It digs into your present vocabulary, and roots out the mispronunciations you have been making for years. It tells you the intensely interesting stories behind many of our words, so that you'll understand them better, use them more expressively. You will find scores of tests for checking yourself—even a whole section that will make a lively parlor game for your friends!

If you will enjoy yourself with this unique volume for just 15 minutes a day and for just 30 days—you will (as proven by tests) add more new and *useful* words to your vocabulary than the average adult acquires in 25 years.

What This Book Will Do For You

1. How you may talk and write your way to greater business success and social position.
2. A series of fascinating tests showing whether your language helps or handicaps you.
3. Why world-leaders, business heads, successful men and women, all have powerful vocabularies.
4. How increasing your vocabulary develops your mind and imagination; leads you to success.
5. The explosive power of words; how they can win or lose a friend or job. Simple exercises in choosing dynamic verbs.
6. How to add words to your vocabulary, while at movies, listening to radio, reading newspaper, or looking at signs.
7. How words can make you appear brilliant or ignorant; and how to turn them into your slaves.
8. Why day by day your expanding vocabulary builds self-confidence; lends new color to your personality; increases your popularity.
9. Why neither age nor any lack of education need handicap you in gaining a mastery of words.
10. Easy, entertaining methods that, in 30 days, will give you more new words than the average person acquires in 25 years.
11. Learning scientific words in common usage which everyone should know how to pronounce correctly.
12. How to find exactly the right words to express your innermost feelings and ideas.
13. Hints on words ending in "ology"; and how using them erroneously can be so embarrassing.
14. Seventeen ways to describe what people are like; and how to avoid hackneyed expressions when doing so.
15. Seventeen other ways to define accurately the faults of human beings; and how to avoid the commonplace in your conversation.
16. How you help to create the American language; and the way in which slang attains respectability.
17. A surprise test that shows the astonishing progress you have already made in increasing your vocabulary.
18. How to capture personalities in words, making them and yourself more interesting to others.
19. Why adjectives add flavor to your language; and how to use them more effectively.
20. An easy way to remember the words you learn, so that the progress you make through this book will never be lost.
21. Why these Latin word-roots multiply your vocabulary so amazingly.
22. Ten fascinating quizzes which "nail down" your three week's progress.
23. You get a quiz challenge that will test your wit in guessing at word meanings.
24. You learn a group of vital words that describe you and your personality.
25. Simple exercises on French phrases which will make your speaking or writing more engaging.
26. Ten words that define and describe the kinds of words we use, and how to know specifically into which classification words fall.
27. Some interesting examples of how words are built and how they "unfold"; how to use them to impress others, without being a show-off.
28. Here are some simple classic "roots" which will quickly and automatically increase your language-power.
29. A fascinating sketch showing how words change their meanings; how our language shifts, changes, and grows.
30. Thirty tests to prove how far you have come! How to make vocabulary-building a lifetime habit. Complete index and pronunciation key.

WILFRED FUNK, Inc., Dept. C.S.M.1,
354 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Please send me *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary"* for 5 days FREE EXAMINATION. If I keep the book I will send you $2 plus actual postage. Otherwise I will return it without further obligation.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

☐ Check here if enclosing $2 WITH this coupon, and we will pay the postage. The same 5-day return privilege, for full refund, applies.

Examine It 5 Days Free

It costs only a postage stamp to have this book delivered to you for FREE EXAMINATION. No money need be sent now. *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary"* will be sent to you with the understanding that you may keep it for 5 days. If, even in that short time, you do NOT feel that this book offers you the most interesting way to increase your vocabulary you have ever seen or heard of—then simply return the book to us without the slightest obligation. Otherwise, it is yours to keep for only two dollars, plus the few cents actual postage.

Get into this fascinating book without delay—and *out* of it you'll get the kind of mastery of words that will mean much to you all your life! Mail the Free Examination Coupon at once. WILFRED FUNK, Inc., Dept. C.S.M.1, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

"A First Aid to Better Speech"

"This book not only provides practical ideas for enlarging any vocabulary, but shows up the shortcomings by progressive tests. The arrangement of the material in a thirty-day course towards 'a more powerful vocabulary' successfully avoids making the exercises monotonous. The authors show how every day can contribute its quota."

VIRGINIA KIRKUS, Eminent Literary Critic.

"Simple, Clearly, Directly Written"

"It makes a strong appeal to the reader's own desire for self-improvement and it stimulates him step by step to work through the exercises."

DONALD L. CLARK, Associate Professor of English, Columbia University, New York City

"Benefits In An Incredibly Short Time"

"Seldom, if ever, does one come across a book of this type whose many pages fairly bristle with practical knowledge so entertainingly and forcefully presented."

JOSEPH A. LOEWINSOHN, In The Atlanta Constitution.

I HAVE OFTEN THOUGHT a microphone is the most deceiving thing in the world. It is as inanimate as a doorstop. Unlike the clock ticking on the wall, it makes no fuss, no noise. It looks a perfect receptacle for secrets. Indeed, to all appearances, it is dumb. But how misleading! It no sooner gets your story than it shamelessly broadcasts it over land, air and sea. And when you come to realize this you approach the microphone with more respect. RICHARD LEE STROUT, one of the members of our Washington staff, relates his experience with it. To him his broadcast was "the longest two minutes in the life of a radio beginner."

* * *

For the present the curtain has rung down upon the songs of Europe. The stage is dark. Songs the Nazis do not like they silence by decree. But Europe will sing again, asserts NICOLAS SLONIMSKY. "One can forget his first language," he says, "but the songs of childhood are never forgotten." Mr. Slonimsky, who writes with a substantial European background, is a composer, musicologist, and concert pianist, and has appeared with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

As improved communications continue to draw the land masses of the globe closer together in point of time, the need grows more acute for a common language. Basic English has been put forward as the answer, and although it has had its opponents it has also won high encomiums from statesmen and educators alike. Much has been written about its originator, C. K. Ogden, of Cambridge, England—a man whom I found, incidentally, to have a keen sense of humor in one of London's somber moments—but little has been heard of the women who have pioneered in this field. CHRISTINE M. GIBSON brings them into the picture, and also sheds further light on Basic English itself. Basic is not designed to take the place of another tongue. It is offered as a means of getting enough common language for everyday needs, particularly for people who find English difficult to learn.

* * *

What are we to do with surplus commodities after the war? By all accounts there will be millions of pairs of shoes, millions of yards of fabrics, tons of foodstuffs in storage. Will these be turned back to the producer? Or fed into the wholesale trade? Or dumped direct into the consumer market by the Government? Here are some of the questions ARTHUR L. GARNISS deals with in his provocative article on postwar distribution problems. Mr. Garniss is Executive Vice-President of the New York Council on Retail Trade Diversion, Inc.

* * *

The story of Russia will go down as one of the epics of history. I mean the part that country has played in the war. Its dauntless courage, its unfailing endurance, its unflinching stand in the face of a mighty war machine, its surprising resiliency—these qualities sprang from a source totally unforeseen. HENRY SOWERBY, Assistant Foreign Editor of this paper, has made a study of the U. S. S. R. in the conflict, and he tells of an underlying influence which goes far toward explaining the situation there. It likewise applies to the position in China. This influence he calls the system of defense through reform.

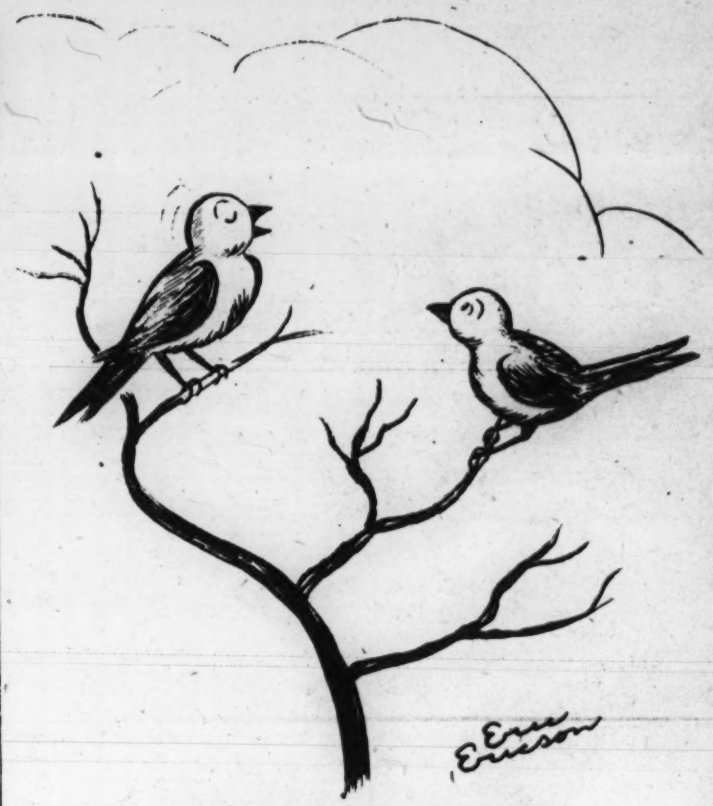
* * *

Tucked in a snug little village in New Hampshire is a small community shoe farm which has won wide recognition for the work it produces. It is an experiment in living. It combines life on the land with the practical arts. It is run by a small band of idealists, organized under the name of "The Homestead Guild Communities." The founder of the movement. Edward Mathews, a teacher by profession, hopes to make it nation-wide in scope. It has a training school in a farmhouse. makes shoes modeled after the Greek sandal and the American moccasin, and attracts sufficient customers to make it a going concern. The story of this little group is told by PEARL STRACHAN, one of the feature writers of this paper.

* * *

There is a mild boom in beekeeping. The demand for honey, according to FRANK C. PELLETT, far exceeds the supply. Mr. Pellett ought to know. He has visited the most important honey-producing areas in the United States, and is the author of a book which contains the result of a lifetime of association with bees. With Mr. Pellett's article is a companion piece about the bee business in California by RODNEY L. BRINK, chief of the Monitor's Pacific Bureau.

W. W. C.



"I'VE HAD 2,600 HOURS IN THE AIR"

Oneness of Purpose

In spite of the compulsory elements in the British system, one is constantly aware that the authorities assumed by the Government are with the consent of the people and have the support of the people. The most moving thing in England today is its unity of purpose.—JOHN G. WINANT.

VICTORY *Garden guide* in VAUGHAN'S *Gardening Illustrated*

MOST BEAUTIFUL SEED CATALOG

• Tells how to plan your Victory Garden to avoid waste, yet reap abundance all summer—extra tender, table quality, vitamin-rich vegetables. 120 pp., 52 in color. Also flowers—2000 annuals and perennials, roses, lilies, dahlias.

FREE ON REQUEST

SPECIAL—Giant morning glories in our national colors—Scarlett O'Hara (red), Pearly Gates (white) and Heavenly Blue. Balanced mixture mailed with catalog, 10c.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, Dept. 121
10 W. Randolph, Chicago 1; 47 Barclay, N. Y. C. 7

Carry a MEMOSISTEM in your pocket or purse. A daily reminder of appointments and "things to be done" and a permanent reference file of notes, memos, names, addresses, etc. $1.50 a year (fits standard 6½x3½ 3-ring binder—Vest Pocket Size). SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Send 25c for ring Binder with MEMOSISTEM for one month.

MEMO-SISTEM NEVER FORGETS

"MEMOSISTEM, 11 W. 25th St., Baltimore 18, Md.

"A guy with 24 doughnuts landed me on a battleship!"

1. If my girl didn't show up soon, I was going to go back to my ship. She was a minesweeper—my ship, I mean—and I didn't like the job. What I wanted was a berth on a battlewagon. Well, pretty quick a Chief Petty Officer came up and said:

2. "Like a doughnut, sailor? Some lady just gave me a whole bag of doughnuts. But I can't eat 'em, because doughnuts are no good without coffee! And I never touch stimulants, so . . . I don't drink coffee, see?"

3. Just then my girl shows up. "Look, Betty," I said. "Here's a C.P.O. who lays off drinking coffee 'cause it's a stimulant. Let's educate him!" So we headed home for Betty's kitchen. Betty brewed the finest pot of coffee I ever washed six doughnuts down with. Then . . .

4. "This is Sanka Coffee," Betty tells the C.P.O. "And it's not a stimulant, because it's 97% caffein-free!" Well, a few days later, I'm transferred to a battlewagon. And here's this same C.P.O. saying how he was so grateful he spoke a good word for me when my application for transfer came up!

SEE...? You *don't* have to deny yourself the pleasure of delicious, steaming hot coffee! Because *Sanka Coffee* has had 97% of its caffein removed and is *not* a stimulant, yet it *is* a truly fine coffee. Vacuum-packed for freshness!

SANKA COFFEE

REAL Coffee—but not a stimulant!
97% caffein-free

Kate Smith's back on the air with a new, hour-long show! Listen to *The Kate Smith Hour* every Friday. Columbia network...8 P.M., EWT; 7 P.M., CWT; 6 P.M., MWT; 9 P.M., PWT.

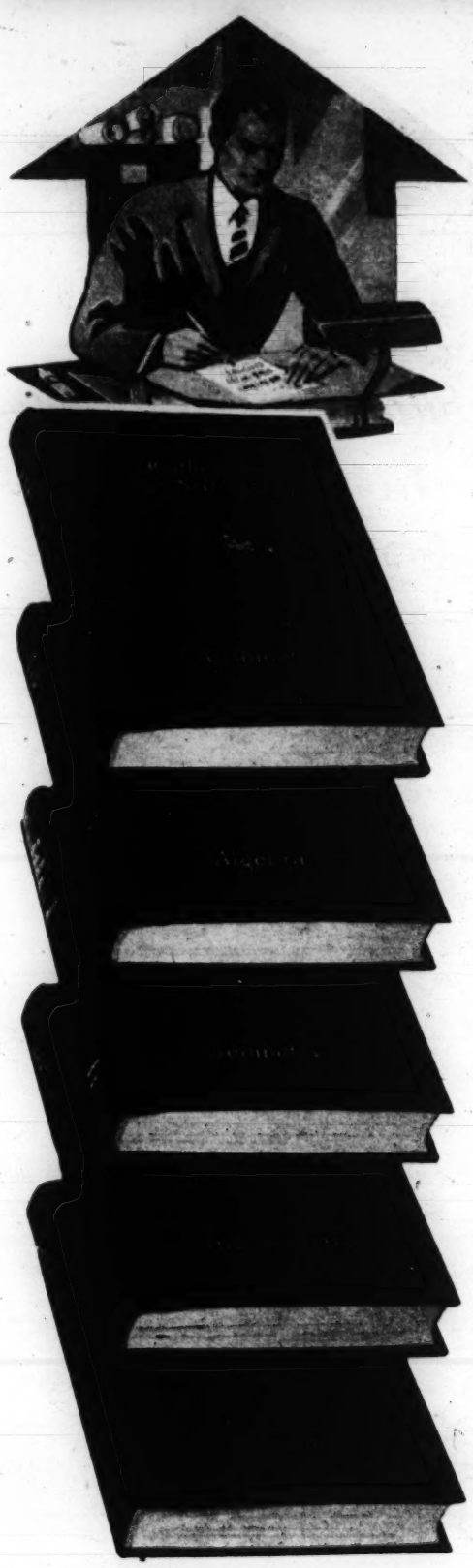
For Hearty, Delicious Flavor, Always Serve NEW ENGLAND BAKED BEANS

Again your Grocer is getting a limited supply of B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans. New England's favorites. Get them from him whenever you can. When he is out, bake your beans at home the extra tempting New England way, as B & M bakes them. No other recipe gives you such a treat of flavor.

For Free Baked Bean recipe, address Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland 2, Maine. Dept. D-21

THIS COMPLETE, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL COURSE FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION WILL QUICKLY GIVE YOU

A Complete Mastery of MATHEMATICS



THE ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE FOR SO MANY OF TODAY'S NEW WARTIME JOBS

PREPARE now for an important job in America's busy wartime industries—and for the coming peacetime opportunities—learn mathematics. Mathematics is the basic requirement of all mechanical and scientific work, and of all business of industry based on science. Without this essential knowledge even the most capable man is left behind while others forge ahead to better jobs, bigger contracts, more money. You need mathematics to understand all technical work, to supervise operations, to improve, speed up and check on your work and the work of others. Such basic training is quickly recognized today and gladly paid for. It singles you out from the crowd and gives you an advantage whether it is a matter of a job, a promotion, or a contract. Now you can learn mathematics by an easy, inexpensive and time-saving method. A very simple and extremely interesting course in book form has been prepared for you by an expert who has devoted a lifetime teaching practical men the fundamentals of this important subject.

MATHEMATICS For Self Study

By J. E. Thompson, B. S. in E. E., A. M., Dept. of Mathematics, Pratt Institute

These books start right from the beginning with a review of arithmetic that gives you all special short cuts and trick problems that save countless hours of your time and make you more valuable to yourself and your job. Then they go right into higher mathematics and show how simple it is when an expert explains it for you.

A Complete Course and Reference Library in 5 Volumes—1,598 Pages—Illustrated

ARITHMETIC: Starting with a quick review of principles, it presents all the special calculation methods used in business and industry which every practical man should know. Fundamental in all computations in engineering, both military and civilian. Essential methods for rapid calculation such as is needed in firing guns, setting lathes, etc. Systems of measurement and their computation required in machine work. Hundreds of other applications to technical work.

ALGEBRA: Starting with simple practical problems, this book shows you, step by step, how to apply algebraic methods to the most complex problems. Shows how to solve problems which are involved in all military and industrial work, relating to machines, engines, projectiles, ships, planes, etc. Logarithms and slide rule, and many other practical applications.

GEOMETRY: States clearly all needed facts about plane figures, circles, polygons, etc., covers all the topics essential in drafting and engineering. It deals at length with angles, triangles, circles, and the many other geometric figures that are basic to engineering design. Sheet metal work, so important in airplane construction, is a direct application of these principles. So also is the laying out of ship hulls, which is the major activity in ship construction. The properties of circles and spheres apply directly in navigation.

TRIGONOMETRY: This volume makes easy the principles of angles, shows you how to use tables that explain their functions. Practically every problem in machine work, land surveying mechanics, astronomy, navigation and range finding is solved by methods of trigonometry. These methods are explained here in the most simple way with actual examples of calculations of height and distance as they are applied directly to the sighting of guns and the determination of the position of a ship at sea, the construction of buildings and fortifications, the cutting of gears, etc. All necessary tables for making these computations are furnished in this book as they are in all other volumes of this series.

CALCULUS: You will enjoy mastering calculus in this interesting new way and will find it will enable you to solve problems that can be solved no other way. This branch of mathematics deals with rate problems. It is essential in computation involving objects moving with varying rates of speed. It also enables us to find the most efficient design for any kind of mechanism, engine, or moving vehicle. Typical problems included in this book are the calculation of the velocity with which a man supported by a parachute strikes the ground, the path of a bullet or shell, the work done by expanding gas or steam (which is applied directly in the design of rifles and cannon).

These are but a few of the hundreds of subjects simplified and explained in this complete reading course in mathematics.

An Expert Gives You His Simplified Methods

Mr. Thompson, the author of these books, is not an ordinary teacher of mathematics. He has had many years experience in giving students the kind of mathematical training they need in practical work. He presents each practical method and problem in the clearest and simplest way. He gets right down to the kind of information that you need in your daily work.

Thousands of Jobs Are Calling For Trained Men

Industry is working at top capacity to meet the needs of our gigantic wartime program. Trained mechanics and technicians are in urgent demand. After the war, peacetime needs will be as great. And in practically ALL of these jobs a knowledge of mathematics is required, because mathematics is the foundation of all technical work. Give yourself this basic preparation now by this quick, convenient method.

SEND NO MONEY

Examine These Books for 10 Days Free

The coupon below brings you the 5 books for 10 days' trial. After 10 days return the books to us without obligation or send us the small down payment of $2.95, balance in three monthly payments. D. Van Nostrand Co., 250 Fourth Ave., New York 3, New York.

Mail This Coupon

D. VAN NOSTRAND CO.,
250 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

Send me MATHEMATICS FOR SELF STUDY in 5 volumes. Within 10 days I will either return the books or send you $2.95 as first payment and $2.00 per month for three months until the total price of $8.95, plus a few cents postage, is paid.
(If you send remittance of $8.95 with this coupon, we will pay the postage. Same return privilege, refund guaranteed.)

Name .....
(Please Print)
Address .....
City ..... Zone No. (if you know it) State .....
Reference .....
Address .....

C. S. M. 1-22-44